THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,787—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	....	....
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	9000	....	....
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	....	....
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	8000	....	....
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	....

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	....	....
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	9000	....	....
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th ,,	CHINA	9000	....	....
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	....	....
1st March	MOREA	11000	....	....
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	....
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	†ARCADIA	7000	....	....
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	....	....
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th April	ARABIA	9000	....	....
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	....	....
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	....	....
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	....	....
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	....

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	11th Nov. 1912.
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	31st ,, ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	2nd Feb. ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th March ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	5th May ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th ,, ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 826	1,399
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via Dwarka... 1695 Tnars. 31st Oct. 9 a. m. † C. M. Lingh ... 2185 Friday 1st Nov. ‡ 9 a. m. direct. Lhasa ...2184 Mon. 4th Nov. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M.

† Catch Mandvie.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Catch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 31st Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Bankura" 3200 tons, on Thursday, 31st October, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pontakota," 3418 tons on Thursday 31st October, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Lelagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Palitana," 2993 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY, 30th October, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lassince	19th Dec. 1912.
Ville-de-a-Cfotat	6378	....	16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120	....	13th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	13th March 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Italian Line at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct ;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Nov. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Dec. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Jan. 1913.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	10th Nov. 1912.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	10th Dec. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	10th Jan. 1913.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75 ; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations; for further particular apply to

G. FERREBO, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umtata	3500	30th October, 1912.

FARES :—

First Class Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.
Second Class Rs. 275.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umtali	3500	15th November, 1912.

FARES :—

Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 First Class.
Rs. 275 Second Class.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

OAKES' MADRAS CHEROOTS

Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands :—

	Per 100 RS.	A.
Orientals, 5"—Boxed 100	3	8
United Service, 6" ,, 50	7	0
Vishnus (Longs) 5" ,, 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts) 3½" ,, 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Post Box 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 335,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 12,500.

HEAD OFFICE :
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES :—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY

Will be interested to know that we have recently added to our superb stock of Jewellery, a series of

GOLD MOHUR ORNAMENTS

specially fashioned to suit the demand of winter visitors to this land of the "Pagoda tree" of olden days.

They comprise an artistic collection of Necklaces, Watch chains, Fobs, Muff chains, Brooches, Pendants, &c., in which various denominations of uncurrent

INDIAN GOLD COINS

have been treated in an essentially unique and attractive manner. These Art productions are not only interesting curios of the golden East, but are absolute novelties which we are offering at

NO FANCY PRICES.

These souvenirs are singularly appropriate not only for tourists, but also for those resident in India, who are looking for something novel, artistic and reasonable in price to send to the old country for X'mas or the New Year.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, WATCHMAKERS & OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in Stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit : Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS :—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,	
Chester	125°	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,	
Monkey	125°	,, ,,	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

THE DEADLY TROPICAL CLIMATE

To take a chance with one's health in the tropics is utter folly. The climate is against one. The country is against one. The only one thing to do at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, is to take the certain cure that has stood the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc. in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer : Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the

SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE of 1 SHARE, bearing No. 1081 in THE SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, standing in the name of Mr. KAWASJI BURJORJI PAYMASTER, is LOST or MISLAID. Any person claiming any interest therein is requested to notify same within 14 days at the Registered office of the said Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, as application for duplicate has been made.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto one P. M. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November, 1912, for the SUPPLY of 200 TONS OF PESTERINE.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 400 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or if refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, M.S.E.A.M.I.M.E.,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpokli,
29th October, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 313 of 1912. CORAM. MACLEOD J

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King-Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

CAROLINE MARIAN HYKOOP, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, a Teacher, residing at Cooperage within the Fort of Bombay... ... ...Petitioner.

Vs.

JAMES FREDERICK HYKOOP, formerly of Bombay, European Inhabitant unemployed, lastly residing at Kathoke Buildings, Parsi Bazar Street within the Fort of Bombay but whose present whereabouts are not known ... ...Respondent.

THE Petitioner prays for the DISSOLUTION of her marriage with the Respondent, for reasons stated in the said Petition abovenamed for costs and for further and other relief and the suit being this day called on for hearing and final disposal, the Petitioner appearing in person and the Respondent being called and not appearing either in person or by Advocate and upon proof of service of Summons upon the Respondent and upon hearing evidence and perusing Exhibits this Court doth pass judgment for the Petitioner and doth order and declare that unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on or before the tenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, the marriage had and solemnized between the Petitioner and the Respondent at Christ Church, Byculla, Bombay, do stand dissolved by reason of cruelty and neglect of the Respondent as mentioned in the Petition herein and of adultery and this Court doth further order that the Respondent do pay to the Petitioner her costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin hereof and a further sum of Rupees Fifty per month as and by way of alimony. Witness Sir NARAYEN GANESH CHANDAVARKER, KNIGHT, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

By the Court,
A. M. KAJIJI,
Prothonotary.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 21st day of July, 1912.

Decree Nisi drawn on application of
CAROLINE MARIAN HYKOOP,
Petitioner in person.

Certified to be a true copy,
This 1st day of July, 1912.
P. B. MALABARI,
for Prothonotary.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JOSE DIOGO ANTONIO SILVERIO PINTO, known as JOSEPH PINTO, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our client Mr. DOONGERSI PURSHOTUM, the undermentioned Property:—

All persons having any right, title, interest or claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, trust, lien, easement, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same if any will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land, or ground, situate, lying and being at Cavel in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 280 Square Yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 215, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3671, Street No. 35, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Vizbhookandas Jootha, partly by the property of Morarji Narsyan and partly by the property of Chaturbhuj Shivji, on or towards the West partly by the Cavel Street, partly by a gulley, and beyond that by the property of Moolji Jaitha, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the Cathedral and Church of Nossa Senhora De Esperanca, and on or towards the South by a private gulley and beyond that the house of Moolji Jaitha.

DIKSHIT, DHANJISHA & SOONDERDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO.

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THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
6-30 to 8: 8-30 to 9-30: 10 to 12 P. M.

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SATURDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER.

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RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)...	Rs. 8,50,000

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AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed properties at Tank Bunder Road, Bapty Road, Cross Lane and Bellasis Road.

Under instructions from Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Haji Jan-Mahomed Haji Mahomed and with the consent and concurrence of Mr. Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed Patel, the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of April 1909, the Undersigned will put up for sale by Public Auction "at the premises" the immoveable properties hereunder described on the dates hereunder mentioned.

(1) On FRIDAY the 15th day of November, 1912 at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the southern side of the Mount Pakhady or Tank Bunder Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and seventy-five square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 17, New No. 16343, Old Survey No. 699 3 and New Survey No.——and assessed by the Municipality under No. 3 Mount Pakhady New Street No. 2 Mount Road E. Ward No. 4959 and bounded on or towards the north by a Public passage on or towards the east by the property of Narayan Heerji on or towards the south by a portion of the Oart called Narelwady and on or towards the west by the property of Limji Dinshawji Panday.

(2) On SATURDAY the 16th day of November, 1912 at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the Northern side of Bapty Road, Cross Lane, Kamasipura in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement six hundred and ninety-eight square yards and two-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2555, Street No. 7 and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Mayajee Girjajee on or towards the east by the property of Dawood Bagwalla, on or towards the south by Bapty Road, Cross Lane and on or towards the West by the property of Mochee Jadhowji.

(3) On MONDAY the 18th day of November, 1912, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure situate lying and being on the south side of the Bellasis Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Island and Registration sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement four hundred and forty-three square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 542, 543, New No. 7780, Old Survey Nos. 2583, 2584 and New Survey No. 4023 together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under E. Ward No. 704 and Street Nos. 146—148 Bellasis Road and bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of the said Dorabji Bomanji Divecha, deceased but now of Pochaji Nasarwanji Khambatta on or towards the south by property formerly of Shaik Esmaa bin Mahomed Sharif and now of Essoofali Tajbhai, and on or towards the west by the property of Bhagwan Jairam Carpenter.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Official Assignee, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 30th October, 1912.

CEMENT
HAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarter

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. **WAX.** **CANDLES.**

B. O. C.

PETROL. **MOTOR OILS** A & B. **Motor Grease.**

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Oct. 28.] [BOMBAY, Oct. 29.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	73 1-4		unchgd
do. Rentes	89 1-2		1-2
2½ do. Sterling Loan	99		unchgd
4 do. Gov. Securities	63 3-4		unchgd
Silver Silver in London Spot	29 1-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	29 1-4		1-16
Silver in New York	63		1-8
Exchanges on London at Paris	25·23 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin	20 52		unchgd
do. do. New York	4·85 3-4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight	4 15-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	4 3-4		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills	5 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills	5 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 1-2	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 3-4	1-8	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by India selling.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Easier. Good business done.
Futures ... Quiet.
Manchester ... Quiet with a moderate enquiry
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 27,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·21—07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 9-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·97	5·87	5·87	5·88	5·90
—09	—09	—09	—07	—06
Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June	June-July.	
5·91	5·92	5·93	5·93	
—07	—06	—06	—06	

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 10·20 Mar. 10·36
New York official Noon call Dec. 10·22 Mar. 10·32
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 10·33 Mar. 11·03.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 73,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 81,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 40,000
" Exports to Continent ... 42,000
" Spot Cotton ... 10·75 unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·76+11 } Declined early owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on firm southern spot market and improved demand.

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·93+09

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 10 15-16 unchgd
Futures month of Dec. ... 10·97+13
Futures month of Mar. ... 11·16+12
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... ... 40—1-4
Do. Months ... ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 40 unchgd
Do Months— ... Nov.-Dec.
London—Sellers

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-Gillbs, ... } Unchgd
Do. Month— ... }
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 33 3-4
Do Months ... Feb.-March—Value

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-4+1-8
Do. Months— ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports— ... Hamburg—Done and Buyers.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 57 3-4+1-2
Do. Months— ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Firm
Linseed Calcutta ... ... Not received.
Do. Month— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports— ... ...
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 51 2-8+7-8
Do. Months— ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... 2 6-18-6 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 15 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 4 1-4+1-4d
Oct.-Nov.—Buyers—Steady

METALS—
Copper Braziers G M C ... £ 87 1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 75 5-8

FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Nominal

SKIN SALES.—
Goat skins sale opened to-day with a good demand.
Goat skins Madras par to 2d higher.
" " Bombay good 2d higher.
" " ordinary 2d higher.

ARRIVALS:—
"Umgeni," "Selstan," "Thistletor," "Torsdal."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 3—3-4d
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull—Very little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Nothing whatever doing
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 3—1d
Months of Shipments ... Oct.—Sellers
9 3 3-4—1d May—Sellers

Tone—Opened flat, but improved towards close
S A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 13 5 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Dec.—Sellers
Tone.—Very quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 1 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Nov.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar.—Nothing doing. Prices unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [29TH OCT. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
20 Boxes Sovs & half Sovs	15,00,000	Freemantle	Hongkong Bank
10 Boxes Sovs & half Sovs	7,50,000	Sydney	do
2 Boxes Bulin	1,51,392	Freemantle	National Bank
1 Bundle Rs ...	2,000	Linga	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 26th & 27th Oct. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	6	7,493
B. B. and C. I. Railway	32	38,047

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiet but steady and rates were almost unchanged. There is still very little business doing either way. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—
T. T. on London ... 1s. 4 1 32d to 1-16d
Demand Draft ... 1s. 4 1-16d to 3-32
Credits 3 months' sight ... 1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward ... 1s. 4 9-32d. 9th Nov.
Do. do France ... 171 3-4
Do. do Marks ... 139 3-4 to 140
Hongkong 60 days' sight ... 152 3-4
Shanghai " ... 211 3-4
Japan " ... 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 5-16 for Cash and the October Settlement, the rate for the 2nd Settlement also being the same. A moderate business has been done and closing prices are as under.

We quote :—
Cash ... Rs. 95 5 0
1st Settlement ... " 95 5 0
2nd " ... " 95 5 6

BULLION :—

Yesterday the London market for bar silver closed 1-16 lower both for ready and forward at 29 1-16 and 29 1-4 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 63. The local market opened steady at 73 1-2 ex duty for ready and the first settlement. A small business has been done and prices close as under for all deliveries. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 23 15 0
Australian " ... ... " 23 15 0
Sovereigns ... ... " 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ... " 73 9 0
1st Settlement ... ... " 73 9 0
2nd Settlement ... ... " 73 14 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... " 82 15 0
1st Settlement ... ... " 82 15 0
2nd Settlement ... ... " 83 4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Fluctuations in the home markets continue and the American markets, after opening easier, closed with an advance of 9 to 13 points in futures. Private telegrams give no news of importance. The local market opened steadier, the quotation for good Broach being Rs. 288 and for fine Khamgaon-Akola Rs. 279. Japan shippers are still in the market and business has been done during the day in fine Khamgaon-Akola January, and fine Nagpur January at current rates, but there are not many sellers. The market closed steady as under. Bengals are firm.

Ready cotton continues quiet and the enquiry is limited,

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	296 March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	287 1-2 "
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	"	290 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	287-8 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	282 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	"	279 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	267 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	257 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	257 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	253 Dec.
" " "	"	263-4 Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	242-3 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	...	10,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	...	44,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·03	5·93	5·93
+06	+06	
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
5·94	5·96	5·97
+06		
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·98	5·99	5·99
+06		

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—
Steady ... Rs. 9 6 0 B.T.
December ... " 10 3 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... " 10 3 6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—Quiet.
We quote :—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913 ... Rs. 8 5 6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... " 7 11 0 B.T.
Yellow " " ... " 8 11 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 54 0 0
Black Kutni ... " 46 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... " Rs. 12 6 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 38 8 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 26 0 0
Forward ... ... " 24 8 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet but steady.
We quote :—
Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 45 0 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 1 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 8 6 B. T.
" " May 1913 ... " 5 9 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,750
Bank of India	...	66 1-4
Eastern Bank	...	94
Indian Specie	...	74

MILLS.

Crescent Mill	...	122 1-2
David	...	552 1-2
Kohinoor	...	865
Manockji Petit	...	3,270
New Great Eastern	...	295
Standard	...	1,495
Swan Mill	...	300

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary —	174
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	184
Colaba Land and Mill	1,535
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	24

A big lot of Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation has been put through to-day at Rs. 550.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej	...	697 1-2
Tapti Valley	...	562 1-2

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	2,224 bales.
Wheat	...	26,717 cwts.
Linseed	...	2,182 "
Rapeseed	...	64 "
Gingellyseed	...	4,957 "
Poppyseed	...	31 "
Groundnuts	...	21 "
Castorseed	...	2,462 "
Rice	...	904 "
Myrabollams	...	294 "
Cottonseed	...	547 "
Mowrasseed	...	377 "
Gram	...	14,160 "
Joowar	...	1,080 "
Maize	...	159 "
Barley	...	11,391 "

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.
Mutton Gramfed from As. 6 to As. 8 per lb.
Saddle, Leg, Shoulder } (1st sort) As 4 ; (2nd sort) As 3 per lb.
Liver from As. 2 each.
Kidney from As. 8 to As. 10 per doz.
Tongue As. 9 to As. 10 per doz.
Brain As. 1 each.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter from As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Fore Quarter from As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per lb.
Round from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to As. 12 each.
Sirloin from As. 2 1-2 to As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 3 1-2 each.
Liver from As. 1 1-2 per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.

FISH.
Pomfret (small) from As. 3 As. 4 per pair.
Pomfret (medium) from As. 5 to As. 6 per pair.
Pomfret (large) from As. 6 to As 12 per pair.
Pomfret (black) from As. 6 to As 12 per pair.
Gholl Nil.
Surmaye (large) from As. 12 to Rs. 1 each.
Surmaye (small) from As. 3 to As 6 each.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) nill.
Prawns from As. 1 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 2 to As. 4 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 8 to Rs. 2 per doz.
Lobsters from As. 1 to As. 3 each.
Crabs from Pies 6 to Pies 9 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 14 to Rs. 1 each.
Half Fowls As. 8 to As 10 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-8 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 each.
Turkey (Hen) Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 8 to Rs. 1 each.
Partridges As. 5 each.
Snipe from As. 4 to As. 8 per pair.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 8 to Rs. 2 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per doz.
Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Grapes (white) from As. 6 to As. 8 per seer.
Grapes (black) from As. 10 to As. 12 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) from Rs. 1 1-2 to Rs. 3 per d.
do. (Madras)
do. (Affose) nil.
do. (Nilam) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower from As. 2 to As. 6 each.
Green Peas from As. 1 1-4 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Tomatoes from Pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Turnips (middle) from Pies 6 to As. 1 each.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 6 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 6 to As. 1 each.
French Beans As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot from Pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Onions pies 9 per seer.
Carrots pies 9 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 2 to As. 5 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies. 6 per seer.
Celery from Pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Yames (White) Pies 9 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 1-2 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter As. 1 2 per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) As. 12 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.

WAVERLEY PENS

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

No writer tires using a Waverley. Its enticing action, smooth turned-up point and durability make it the best nib—the World's Favourite. Beware of Imitations. :: ::

SIX ANNAS PER BOX.

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, and by WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, at all their Branches. :: ::

HONGKONG MARKET.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co.'s. Fortnightly Report.

Bengal opium :—Ruled quiet. No sales are reported in the market. Clearances:—Patna new, 72 chests; Patna old, 16 chests; Benares new, 12 chests and Benares old, 28 chests, in all about 128 chests, shipments:—Patna new, 3 chests, Patna old, 20 chests and Benares old, 34 chests, in all about 57 chests. Unsold Stock.—Patna new, 821 chests, Patna old, 490 chests; Benares new, 218 chests, and Benares old 290 chests, in all about 1819 chests. Sold but uncleared:—Patna new 730 chests, Patna old 187 chests, Benares New 155 chests, and Benares old 136 chests, in all about 1208 chests. Closing quotations:—Patna new dols. 3700, Patna old dols. 3500, Benares new dols. 3750, Benares old dols. 3500 [all nominal].

Malwa Opium :—Ruled rather steady, and sales are reported in new 3 chests at dols. 3000 to 3025, old at 5 chests at dols. 3050, in all 43 chests. Clearance about 77 chests. Shipments closing quotations. Malwa new dols 3000, old dols 30 50.

Silk :—No sales are reported during the past fortnight under review. It is said that owing to the want of rain crop will be short by about 50 per cent but we have no authentic news to say boldly. The shipments made by this steamer is from the purchases previously booked. Closing quotations, as under :—

Tsatlee No 1 dlrs 790	No 2 dlrs 695	for S W C in Diamond
Tsatlee No 1 dlrs 820	No 2 dlrs 690	for K W
Tsatlee No 1 dlrs 650	No 2 dlrs 630	for C W C
Steam Extra dlrs 685	No 1 dlrs 659	for S W C
Steam dlrs 650		for L S
Steam dlrs 610		for K W
Lashao dlrs 860		for S W C
Punjum First Chop dlrs 320		for Y K
Can Fass dlrs 270		in
Soso No 1 dlrs 210	No 2 dlrs 200	Diamond

Cotton :—No sales are reported of about 300 packages at dolls 30 per piculs, of Chinese cotton, Bengal, stock nil.

Yarn :—Owing to the steady rise in the rate of exchange during the past fortnight, importers were very eager to quit their holdings in hope of taking advantage of a further rise in the rate of exchange, but yesterday, the exchange took a declining turn, and declined from Rs, 156 1-4 to Rs. 153 3-4 per cent and at the close our yarn market is steady, with buyers at an advance on last rates. No business is reported yesterday and to-day. During the past fortnight sales were computed at about 900 bales, comprising of 50 bales of No. 6s. 300 bales of No. 10s 350 bales of No. 12s, and 200 bales of No. 20s. as under;—

Bales.	dols.
50 China No 6s. at ...	... 105
100 Crown No 10s. at ...	... 116
100 Indo-China No 10s. at ...	... 112
100 E Pabaney No 10s. at ..	... 116
100 Indo-China No 12s. at ...	... 124
100 Currimbhoy No 12s. at ...	... 131
50 Goorla No 12s. at ...	... 131
100 E Pabaney No 12s. at ...	... 128
100 China No 20s. at ...	... 136
100 Gold Mohour No 20s. at	... 146

Unsold stock is estimated at about 21,000 bales. Sold but uncleared about 38,000 bales. Market closes steady.

Local Yarn :—Sales are reported of 200 bales of No. 10s. at dols. 125 per bales.

Japanese Yarn :—Sales nil.

Sundry Articles :—Owing to rise in the rate of exchange, and in anticipations of a further rise importers were eager sellers, and in imports sales are reported in Bezoar Stone at dols. 140 (per catty), apricots at dols 9 (per picul), kismiss at dols 8 and 16 (per piculs, according to quality), angoor at dols 4 (per piculs), borneal at dols 115 (per picul) Putchuck at dols 85 (per picul), and best quality of ivory (large pieces.) at dols 720 (per picul) In exports business is much more limited. Purchases were reported in Zedpary at dols 10 (per picul). Galangal at dols 4 1-2 (per picul). Cassia at dols 16 3-4 (per picul). Isinglass at dols 115 (per picul). Dry ginger at dols 11 (per picul) and turmeric at dols 8 (per piculs).

Imports.	dols.
(Price per Picul).	
Almonds	29-32
Aloes	14-20
Angoor (Drapes)	3-7
Apricots	9-14
Asafoetida	5-15
B'Dellium	4-7
Bezoar Stone (per Catty)	140-145
Bheasbo'e	7-10
Borax	14
Berneal	115
Cloves...	38-48
Cloves Sticks	3
Fennel Seeds	6-8
Galls nuts	22-25
Genda Horns (per Catty) ...	130-160
Gum Olibanum...	10-16
Hallibore	22-25
Ivory large pieces	600-720
Ivory Assha	340-410
Ivory Bamboo	280-300
Ivory Chatta	620-730
Ivory Ghabela	300-360
Ivory Khandwar	300-360
Kismiss	8-20
Mavej Raisins	8-10
Myrabollams	2-4
Onions per Basket	1-10 cts.
Pepper Black	26-30
Quicksilver	151
Rice	7½-9
Rhinoceros Horns	350-400
Rose Maloes	5-40
S. flower	12-14
Saffron	6-12
Sandal wood	9-29
Sandal wood Oil	200-300
Senna Leaves	5-9
Sugar Java	6 8½
Sugar Mauritius...	6-7
Exports.	dols.
(Prices per Picul).	
B an Oil	17-25
Beans Green	4 5
Beans (Soy)	4-5
Beans White	4 1-4 5 1-2
Betel Nuts	4 1-2
Camphor	83-93
" Oil	26-37
Cantharides	85-95
Cardamom Seeds	22-35
Cassia Lignea	16 3-4 17 1-4
Cassia Lignea Broken	8-13
" Oil	127-225
China Roots (Cleaned) ...	11 1-2 13 1-2
China Roots (Uncleaned) ...	7-9 1-2
Fire Crackers per Case	8 1-2 14
Galangal	4-5
Garlic...	7-8
Ginger Dry	10 1-2 11 1-2
Ginger Wet	6-7 1-2
Glue	24-27
Ground nuts (with Shells) ...	9 1-2-12
Ground nuts (without Shells) ...	11 1-2-15
Groundnuts Oil...	27-30
Human Hair	260-300
Isinglass	100-110
Mungal	9-13
Peppermint Crystals	1700
Peppermint Oil	130-350
Rice	5 1-2-8
Rhubarb	26-60
Star Aniseed	33-42
Star aniseed oil...	350-450
Sugar Candy	13 1-2
Sugar (refined)	8 1-2 9 1-4
Tea	25-100
Tea Oil	26-30
Turmeric	7-9
Vermillion	71-76
Walnuts	17-21
Wax	27-30
Wood Oil	24-30
Zedoary Kapoor Katchery ...	9 1-2-10 1-2

EXCHANGE.—Closing quotations :—

On India T. T. ...	...Rs. 153 1-2
On India Demand ...	...Rs. 153 3-4
On London T. T ...	... Sh 2-0 3-4
On London Demand ...	... 8h 2-13-16
On Shanghai ...	... 71 3-4
Singapore and Penang ...	... 89 1-4
On Japan ...	...100 3-4
On America	... 50
On Batavia	...124
On Germany	...211
On France	...260 1-2
Bar Silver ...	... 29 1-4
On Gold (100 fine) ...	... dols. 50·60

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and M. MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

KEMP—Oct. 27, at 52 Coverdale Road, London, W. David Skinner Kemp, aged 77 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipality.—Meeting of the Standing Committee, 1 p. m.
Bombay Y. M. C. A. Members' Social.
"Salle Francaise :—Prof. P. L. Charlier, on "Education of the Memory," 6-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11-30 p. m.

Maxim : "Discretion and discernment are radically the same word. Discernment, the ability to distinguish between things, between the prudent and the inexpedient, between the gainful and the unprofitable."—H. Stowell Brown.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 18th instant, left Aden at 8 a.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "China," will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	... 12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	... 13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	... 8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	... 6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	... 11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	... 19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	... 12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab		*
do do for Calcutta		*
do do for Madras		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Gusarat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

March ...	Giojoco ... Hume
Overture ...	Sradella ... Flotow
Selection ...	Faust ... Gounod
Idyll ...	The Glow-Worm ... Lincke
Valse ...	The Sunshine Girl ... Rubens
Selection ...	Our Miss Gibbs ... Monckton
Two Step ...	Cherries ... Cremieux

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major C. Richardson, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March ...	Le Regiment Favori ... Ertl
Overture ...	Flotte Bursche ... Sappe
Valse ...	The Wedding Dance ... Lincke
Selection ...	The Dancing Doll ... Bayer
Intermezzo ...	Cavalieria Rusticana ... Maseagni
Idyll ...	Softly Unawares ... Lincke
Characteristique ...	Bonde Lontaine ... Gillet
Selection ...	Students' Songs ... Douglas
Patrol ...	The Yeomanry ... Squire

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A concert will be given at the above institution to-night (at 8-45) by the Pursers' department of P. and O. R. M. S. "China" under the patronage of Commander Tocque R.N.R.

RAILWAY GUARD ROBBED.—A guard on the G. I. P. Railway named Topper reported to the police that jewellery worth Rs. 496 belonging to him, was stolen from his residence in Ripon Street.

MILL STRIKE.—On Monday two hundred mill hands of the Morarji Gokuldas mill, at Parell struck work as a demand for an increase of pay was not acceded to. Though the strike still continues, the mill, which employs nearly one thousand hands, is working.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern demonstration on plague and small-pox was given on Monday at the Guzarathi Municipal School premises, in Sandhurst Road. There was a large gathering of the students of the school and the residents of the locality.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per extra s.s. "Pentakotah" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Saturday the 2nd November. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

PEARL MERCHANT DUPED.—A jeweller and pearl merchant named Gopal Das Hemraj, complained to the police that a Bori came to him to buy pearls and was shown a packet of for examination. On the Bori consenting to buy, the packet approved was sealed and kept ; but the Bori never returned, and the jeweller on opening the packet and examining found that one worth Rs. 600 had been replaced by a false one worth a few rupees.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The crowded and enthusiastic audiences that visit this place of entertainment seem to increase in number daily, representatives of all classes of the community, and not unfrequently the booking of seats has to be stopped. The public appreciation is reciprocated by the management, on whose part no effort is wanting to gratify the variety of tastes of so cosmopolitan an audince as gathers every evening at the Novelty Theatre. "The Post Telegraphist" is the star film of the programme, and should hold the attention of the audience from the start to finish: The plot is laid in North America, amongst the Sieux Indians, whose depredations are intended to be kept in check by European outposts: and the attack made by the Indians on a settler's homestead and thereafter on the Fort itself illustrates scenes of warfare that appear very real, which are rendered more interesting by the drama and tragedy that situations are sufficiently realistic to interest both young and old alike.

Linder appears in the distinctive role of Artist Max, which gives him plenty of scope for his remarkable ability to provoke the risible faculties of even the "he-never-smiled-again" class, when they are about—fortunately, very rarely. With the Animated Gazette and "Passing Sorrows," a pretty love story, a particularly attractive entertainment is offered as to-night's change of programme.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

General Lean C.B., Inspects the Light Horse.

EULOGY OF THE CORPS.

THE Bombay Light Horse under command of Lieutenant Colonel Cadell, in the absence of the regular officers of the corps) yesterday mustered 44 men on parade. They carried out troop drill under the troop leaders and were afterwards put through squadron drill.

The Inspector General in addressing the Corps expressed his extreme satisfaction with the turn out and riding of the men, and said that the correctness of the drill, considering the early stage of the drill season, reflected the greatest credit on Sergeant Major Coy. He referred to the fact that the Corps was now numerically stronger than at any previous date, and hoped that its members would do their best further to increase the members of so useful a body. The Inspector-General afterwards inspected the remounts purchased for the Corps.

In addressing the corps, General Lean said "Colonel Cadell, Sergeant-Major Coy and members of the Bombay Light House. I am more than satisfied with the work. I have seen this morning from the Corps I know you are considerably handicapped owing to your officers and sergeants being away on leave in Europe. What I have seen to-day fully convinces me that you are in a state of much more efficiency than I expected to find you at such an early part of the season. I also congratulate all ranks for their smart, soldier-like appearance, their well equipped saddlery, and am also more struck with the chargers you possess.

"I have often seen regular cavalry unit drill, but what impressed me this morning was the smoothness

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 2,550, tons, Captain L. Kasch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Daressalam etc., with a general cargo, 20 cabin and 143 deck passengers.

The steamer Bridge, 649 tons, Captain J. Folkman, will sail to-day for Bangkog with a general cargo.

The steamer Washington, 2,659 tons, Captain C. Stege sailed yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The Wilson Line steamer Montebello 2,770 tons Captain T. Croft, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Homayun, 2154 tons, Captain T. L. Moloney, sailed yesterday for Jeddah with a general cargo and 809 pilgrims.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chyebassa, 3991 tons, Captain P. L. Wadge, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Belle of Ireland, 2771 tons, Captain S. A. Weeks, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 29.

Barala	1899 Batlier	M M & Co
Bankura	1904 whitehead	P Gulf...M M & Co
Braziliana	3824 Snowdon	G Cotton & Co
Baron Baltour	2552 Symonds	K N & Co
Cornwall	3954 Howell	W & A G & Co
Canadian Transport	2663 Baltatine	Jeewandas
Crown of Arragon	828 Herschel	W & A G & Co
Devanha	4785 Hickey	Shanghai...P & O Co
Gymeric	3594 Cussack	B N Lang
Havildar	3084 Elliott	T M & Co
Kola	570 Elton	M M & Co
Ocean	2480 Christiansen	The Bombay Co
Palitana	1933 Warrington	M M & Co
Regica	1681 Lieberg	T M & Co
Somali	2550 Kasch	A Strandes & Co
Virginia	2789 Mcrae	Lt Col Aldershot
Velnay	2927 Mcmorran	W & A G & Co
Wardha	2552 Canuock	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 29.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Banos	3794	Poter	Calcutta		P & O Co
B Boveric	2841	Harper			W & A G & Co
C&R Montebello	2770	Croft	K'chi	30-10	
					J Finlay & Co
D&E Lawoe	1817	Brewig	Jedah		
			Dadamia Khundwani		
G Bridge	649	Fillman			F F C & Co
K Wakasa Maru	3922	Nelson			N Y Kaisha
M Sofala	3436	Roth	Galle		M M & Co
N Belle of Ireland	2772	Weeks	Antwerp	30-10	
					R A Willis
O Umtata	1665	Kissler	Dunkirk	31-10	
					R A Willis
P Kybfels	3158	Frisius			W & A G & Co
Q Naderi	1168	Hughes			Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Pentakota	2209	H dgson		M M & Co
5 Silverash	2378	Scrogzie	Aut	26-10...T M & Co
7 Habsburg	2345	Seberich		A L S N Co
10-11 China	4161	Tocque	London	P & O Co
12&13 dimalaya	3700	Evans	Shanghai	
				P & O Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Busreh	M M & Co
16 Cecil	5210	Lovik	Dunkirk	4-11
				J M & Co

M W D D

Vadala	2164	Cocklin	Calcutta...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Somali	Kasch	D'salam, Oct 15

DEPARTURES.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	City of B'ingham	Dawse	Karachi
	Washington	Siege	Calcutta
	Homayun	Moloney	Jeddah
	Chyebassa	Wadge	Antwerp

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Montebello, Crofton, Hull, &c.
" Bridge, Folkman, for Bangkok,
" Belle of Ireland, Weeks, for Antwerp.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s s Clan Colquhoun left Suez on evening of the 26th instant. The same Coy's s s Clan Murray left Liverpool on the morning of the 28th instant.

The B I S N Coy's s s Chanda arrived at Portsaid on the morning of the 28th instant.

The German East Africa Line s s Markgraf left Mombasa for Bombay to-day via Lamu.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Coy's s s Sicilia from Genoa left Aden on the 29th instant, and is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 4th proximo early morning. The same Coy's s s Capri from Bombay left Penang for Singapore and Hongkong on the 28th instant.

The Anchor Line agents have just received a wireless message from the s s Castalia advising that the vessel is due to arrive here about noon on the 30th inst. 4 p. m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 29.

FOR LONDON.

China s—1,200 cwts myrabbellams, P Mathuradas and Co; 8 cases dragons blood, A H Mowji and Co; 1,000 cwts gram, B S Lloyd and Co; 35 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 10 1-2 cwts fishmaws, E Moladina; 24 cwts wax, N Kassam; 6 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 110 cwts condiments, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons; 76 bales wool, E M Kooka; 60 cwts mother-of-pearl shell; R Mohomed and Co; 1 bale woolen carpets, C Dinshaw and Co; 138 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 12 bales skins, H A Oomer and Sons; 4 bales skins, R Molloobhai; 225 cwts gray ginger. A Laduk; 25 bales hides and skins, M J Joomabhoy; 94 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 43 bales skin, E M Kooka.

FOR NEW YORK.

Boveric s—5C cwts kajoo kernels, S K Khona; 102 cwts gum, R Damji and Co; 42 cwts rampatri, G Suchedina; 40 cwts olibanum, 150 cwts wild mace and 150 cwts cashewnuts, M Jafferbhoy; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

China s—4 bales carpets, Thos Cook and Son.

FOR BOSTON.

China s—16 cases fishmaws, M J Joomabhai and Co; 100 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cecil s—2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 400 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 6,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

Serbistan s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, and 14,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1,900 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kybfels s—16 bales hides, Nizamuddin and Co; 200 cwts ajwansee, Volkart Bros; 1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 50 cwts Goa kajoo and 50 cwts dryfruits, D Passoor and Co 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 3.575 cwts oil cakes Volkart Bros; 601 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Silverash s—200 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 150 cwts cashewnuts, E Jeewandas and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—110 cwts byzabole, A H Mowji and Co; 1500 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 700 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

Wakasa Maru s—100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasa Maru s—116 bales twist, the M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

Devanha s—300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists, in two shades, Pink and White. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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By Appointment to
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH,
V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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SPECIALITY.

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
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NOTICE.

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NOISELESS AND SMOKELESS SIX-CYLINDER NAPIER.
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The fact that most of the British leaders in politics, great professions or business select the NAPIER when they purchase their motor cars, is evidence of its superiority that cannot be disputed. These men in many ways have won the esteem of their country and its people. They are either great statesmen or controllers of vast organisations or capital, men whose clear-headedness and sound judgement cannot be questioned

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The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 30th October, 1912

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA.

THE Commercial Attaché to the British Legation at Peking, in an official report, makes the remarkable statement that the statistics of foreign trade coming under the cognisance of the Chinese Maritime Customs show but little trace of the general upheaval caused by the revolution in the last quarter of the year. Indeed the gross value of the foreign trade was eleven and a half more than in any previous year, and the year of the revolution was a record one. The only trace of ill-effects we can find is in the value of exports of native produce, which was less than in 1910, by something under half a million sterling. Net foreign imports were over a million more—a decrease of nearly a million in the value of foreign opium and of a hundred and fifty thousand in metals having to be set against an increase of £1,750,000 in cotton goods and half a million in sundries. Considering the vast extent of China and the commercial aptitude of its population, her foreign trade—which amounts to about the same value as that of Switzerland—may be said to be still in its infancy. But the comparative figure for recent years show it to be developing normally and, in the opinion of the Commercial Attaché, its steady growth in spite of the adverse factors, which have had to be noted every year since 1905, justified confidence in its future. The last year was marked by a series of disappointments, culminating in an almost complete cessation of business. This, of course, was the result of the financial crisis in Shanghai, after wild speculation in rubber and from the breakdown of the native banking system. One effect of this, for the time, was to bring the tide of foreign trade to the lowest ebb. Stocks of piece-goods were smaller than they have been for many years and although Manchester prices remained high and exchange low orders had to be sent home for goods to replace the anticipated off-take. This came in the early weeks of the year, and a brisk demand from all parts of the country for foreign goods arose, only to be obstructed by the outbreak of plague in Manchuria. Two months later trade with the northern ports revived and the Yangtsze valley, which is a much better customer for British imports than the north continued, until July, to absorb a normal quantity of the stocks in hand and arriving. Floods, the labour strikes at Home, anti-railway agitation in Szechuan, all in turn militated against trade, but notwithstanding every adverse circumstance, a record in gross value was established.

Although, as is remarked, little trace of the effects of the revolution is to be found in the statistics for 1911, it is certain that it inflicted a crushing blow on Chinese trade generally. From October 10, when Wuchang revolted, even before the rising spread to the lower parts of the Yangtse valley, "the whole banking system of China broke down and it was to the financial crisis thus produced rather than to the revolution itself that the complete stagnation of trade at the end of the year must be more directly attributed. A run on the native banks for dollars and the failure of many of them to meet their own native orders, resulted in putting a stop to the usual facilities for business transactions. By the time that the weaker banks were eliminated, and the financial horizon in Shanghai began to clear the country everywhere had become so unsettled that neither goods nor money could be moved freely." It was found that even in the northern ports where during the first three or four months of the revolution, the safe transit of merchandise was hardly interfered with, the uncertainty of the situation led to financial crisis and consequent stoppage of business, while in the Canton province piracy and brigandage materially affected the supplies to consuming and distributing markets. When the armistice and peace negotiations began in December, hopes were entertained that it might be possible to supply the demand which was pressing, especially in the north, for piece-goods and other imports, but again came disappointment. Chinese bankers and merchants were too much engrossed with politics to attend to business and "money that might have been used to buy stocks was swept into the coffers of the republicans and wasted in unproductive military expenditure." And, it is recorded that the piece-goods guild at Shanghai, apparently not recognising the defects of the banking system as the direct cause of the crisis, had at the beginning approached the foreign merchants with a view to having forward contracts cancelled. Their proposals proved impracticable. And when the year closed, warehouses were full of goods for which there seemed but little prospect of clearance.

The British Commercial Attaché in his report indulges in speculation as to the future, believing that the establishment of a republican Government, though only provisional, has opened up a prospect of settled conditions and revived trade. But, he adds, "recent events in Peking, Tientsin, Nanking and elsewhere have called attention to the danger inherent in the massing of armed troops under authorities with precarious financial resources, and the outlook for trade depends on the extent to which the new Government will succeed in imposing effective restraint upon the forces of disorder which have been let loose in the upheaval of former conditions." The development of trade, like the progress of the country depends upon settled conditions and these cannot be obtained unless both political and financial problems are solved. Merchants and the commercial representative at the British Legation are hopeful. The official report, to which we refer, thus summarises its forecast: "Given the restoration of order in the interior, there is no doubt that commerce will promptly respond, but it may be well to bear in mind that it must take time to restore order completely, and it would be premature to expect an immediate boom in trade. The general feeling amongst merchants in China, seems to be that anything in the nature of a boom is not only unlikely but undesirable, for experience shows that reaction is the almost invariable sequence; whereas if conditions become normal, trade will develop gradually and healthily." At present the difficulty of sending money into the interior stands in the way of advance, but this difficulty may soon disappear and there is every possibility that the current year's returns will show an improvement on the last.

THE TURKISH DEBACLE.

IT will be long before Europe gets over the shock of the battle of Kirk Kilisseh. Even the action of the Montenegrins in striking the first blow at the wrong time of year did not cause anything like the ferment that is now stirring in the capitals of the Continent. As the news of the opinions of the Powers is studied it becomes more and more clear that great expectations were formed of the Turkish Army and that correspondingly little was expected of the allied forces. Both in Germany and in Austria military opinion was strongly in favour of the success of the Turks, and it was even prophesied that the war would be of short duration. At present the war seems likely to be speedily over, not by any means for the reasons given but for exactly opposite causes. So little was thought of the chances of the allies that Bulgaria found it impossible to borrow a quarter of a million in Paris, and no one seems to know on what the armies of the allies subsist. But still the rout of the Turkish forces continues; and unless the Turks make some mighty effort, the collapse will go on with accelerated rapidity until a complete debacle ensues. The Bulgarians have driven the troops that defended Kirk Kilisseh further back towards Constantinople and have now seized Banarhissar. At the same time, by way of Vienna, comes the information that another Bulgarian force, that which apparently was astride the railway at Eski Baba,—has blown up a bridge on the railway between Suleh Burgas and Constantinople. The object of this manœuvre is not quite clear, unless it is taken to mean that the Bulgarians intend to fortify Adrianople after it falls, and to prevent relief from the south-east. Possibly the simple went of funds ties the Bulgarians' hands. But whatever the reason be, the world now knows that the Bulgarians act with judgment and follow carefully laid plans. For more important than the details of battles, and more distressing, it must be said, to many thousands of English people, are the reports of the poverty of spirit and the lack of zeal among the Turks themselves. No reason has yet been given for this depressing display. Want of trust in their officers or diminishing faith in their national ability, or possibly even some deeper cause of distrust, has worked havoc with the Turkish soldiery; and instead of an army actuated, as *Punch* represents it to be, with and eager desire to draw the sword, the allies find themselves confronted with men who are willing enough to fight but equally willing to surrender and retreat. The Turkish army is either dispirited or bewildered. The Servian account, which it must be remembered is one-sided, represents the Turks at Uskub to have been panic-stricken. Things have come to a strange pass in the Balkans when the Turks flee, not from Bulgarians only, but from Servians and Greek. Human nature does not change so rapidly as that without a cause; and we must believe that some influence is at work among the Turks in which the allies have relied in forcing the contest, but on which the Powers did not calculate. So far as we have seen, the *Times* is the only leading paper that sounded a note of warning and indicated anything like the actual result. It has been well served by the veteran Bennet Burleigh, who did not hesitate to express an unfavourable view of the Turkish chances against a general attack. The only reassuring thing in the whole situation is that the great powers chiefly concerned have made no overt sign of hostile interference, whatever happens the Balkan States will now ask for more territory; and although all their demands may not be conceded, the map of Europe is now undergoing a change.

THE POSITION ON THE RAILWAYS.

THE report of the special Committee, presided over by Sir Trevredyn Wynne, and appointed to investigate the transport of coal from the Fields to the Kidderpore Docks at Calcutta, will be received with much interest. Although we must call formal attention to the fact that the problem of coal transport in Bengal is only one of the questions affecting our trade and commercial welfare it must be acknowledged that it has an important bearing on the whole situation inasmuch as a reduction of traffic congestion on that section of the East Indian Railway which lies between the Collieries and Calcutta cannot fail to have an advantageous effect on traffic conditions in other parts of India. The recommendation that the East Indian Railway should construct a large assembling yard at Bandel is truly described as important. Bandel is the junction from which goods traffic crosses the bridge over the Hooghly to Naihatti on the E. B. S. Railway *en route* to the Kidderpore docks, and this additional facility would not only accelerate coal-carrying trains but traffic in ordinary merchandize as well. The commercial members of the Committee appear to have concerned themselves pretty largely with making comparisons between the working of the three lines running into Calcutta and in this the East Indian—as it was almost inevitable—comes out badly. In Bombay we need not concern ourselves with small matters of that sort—the trouble really is that the entire railway system is defective—but we think it is only fair to remember that the bulk of the traffic falls on this particular line and naturally it runs greater risk of being unable to cope with all the requirements of a busy coal season. At the same time we should not like to put that forward as a reason why the line should not possess sufficient wagons to cope with its trade.

But after all shortage of wagons is not peculiar to Indian railways. We have the same cry in every country in which trade is expanding. In the north of England, as we pointed out the other day, the situation not so very long ago threatened to become acute, while in the United States, the land of perfected hustling, it has been necessary to inaugurate an association to watch the interests of merchants. It is possible that the problem is not as acute there as in India, but they have their problem and it seems as difficult to solve as our own. But to take another phase of our difficulties: has the time not come for the railways to permit merchants and shippers to supply their own wagons, particularly in the coal trade? We have never yet been provided with a satisfactory reason why they should not be allowed to do so, and we believe this is a subject which may be investigated with advantage to all concerned. The question of railway finance also obtrudes itself, but in recent months this has been so fully and frequently dealt with, without eliciting an expression of official sympathy, that it seems futile to discuss it further just now. Meanwhile, it will be as well to point out that while the Bengal coal traffic report is being considered we still have difficulties on this side of India, and these call for as prompt handling as any which exist elsewhere. The losses sustained by Bombay merchants and their up-country clients during the past twelve months have been grave indeed, and they have the right to know whether anything is likely to be done towards improving the conditions for the next season.

MR. GOKHALE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. GOKHALE has had no reason to complain of the treatment he has received in South Africa, and he has approached his mission with an open mind. In his speech at a banquet at Kimberley, he told his audience, that the treatment of Indians throughout the Colonies was, generally speaking, most unsatisfactory. This was inevitable, of course, but even had the speaker not been an Indian, we do not think any other description of the attitude of our Colonists towards Indians could, honestly, have been applied. But as we have remarked we have to thank Mr. Gokhale for the open mind. He expressed the belief that South African statesmen are on the right track. We do not remember that any Indian has previously gone so far as to say that, and we think this very fair recognition of the attempts which have been, and are being made, in South Africa to solve a difficult problem will bring its own reward. We yield to none in demanding that every British subject, whatever his creed or colour may be, shall be accorded fair treatment throughout the Dominions of His Majesty; but it would be absurd and, indeed, suicidal not to recognize that white Colonists in South Africa, and elsewhere, have some claim to be heard on all matters connected with the country of their adoption. We admit that, in South Africa particularly, the native of India has been misunderstood and maligned, that he never has had a real opportunity outside his own country of proving his worth as a citizen of Empire, and that only too frequently he has been treated with as much contempt as if he was an untutored aborigine. But during the pas two years there have been signs that leaders of South African opinion are beginning to adopt a more reasonable point of view, a fact which should have elicited some response from Indians. We are glad, therefore, that Mr. Gokhale is able to see more than a blank wall, and we hope before he leaves the Colony, he will be able to induce his compatriots to realize that their future is not without hope, and that the admirable patience they have displayed in the past, in the face of much suffering and provocation, will be a wise policy to retain for the future. There is little scope in the colony for agitation, and bitterness can only provoke retaliation; and when retaliation is practised by the strong against the weak there can only be one result.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Persia" arrived at Suez, from Bombay, on the morning of 27th instant.

THE Central Telegraph office intimates that the Bombay Radio Office was in touch with the transport "Plassey" since 14 hours yesterday. Radio messages will be accepted up to 15 hours of the 30th inst.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 11.

MATTERS have been somewhat quiet lately as regards Olympic Games affairs, but it often happens that the most work is being done when the least is heard. An important official announcement by the British Olympic Council is expected shortly, and this will probably be to the effect that a big newspaper has undertaken to find the money required to coach, and train a really representative British team for the 1916 games in Berlin. Money is certainly necessary, but all the money in the world will not enable Britannia to come out on top unless more patriotism, enthusiasm and commonsense is displayed in the future than in the past.

The masses will not regain England's athletic supremacy, the average present day athlete being more concerned in winning a valuable prize than in showing his best form in the effort to score a point for his Empire in International fray.

It is strictly true that the average English athlete runs, jumps, hurdles, puts the shot, throws the hammer etc., in the style which comes most natural to him. There are few coaches able to instruct, and the majority of athletes are too self-opinionated to take a hint from anyone.

The remedy lies in commencing at the beginning and sending competent coaches to the schools and boy scout camps. In time this ought to lead to the discovery and development of many fine athletes, for the writer is confident that we have the right material in these islands.

A STRANGE STATEMENT.

A sporting writer on one of London's most noted papers recently made the following statements "It is by no means certain that the Briton has ever shone conspicuously as an athlete."

"As runner and jumper, pure and simple, the Briton has never really stood out."

Pedestrianism, both professional and amateur, may be said to have been born in England. The United States took up the game from our example, and based their rules and early methods on ours. Our kinsmen in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa also followed our example, whilst the revival of the Olympic games led to European nations taking to athletics seriously. Thus England showed the way in what may be termed athletic sports as we understand them to-day.

Without going too deeply into the subject, it may just be pointed out that H. Hutchins of Putney is still regarded as the fastest runner the world has known. The fastest mile on record was run by W. G. George. A long string of records from 2 to 11 miles stand opposite the name of A. Shrubb. The 50 miles world's record is held by G. Cartwright, and C. Rowell and G. Littlewood share the records from 100 to 623 miles. All these men are English.

Further, the world's long jump record is held by P. J. O'Connor and the hop step and jump record by D. F. Ahearn of Ireland, whilst it is only recently that M. Sweeney's world's high jump record was surpassed.

Besides this D. Horgan, M. Sheridan, J. Flanagan, and M. J. McGrath, whose reputations as weight and hammer-throwing record breakers are world renowned, were all born within the British Empire.

They are but a few who might be named, and one also naturally thinks of W. Cummings, J. White, F. E. Bacon, H. Watkins, G. Crossland, S. Thomas, J. Binks. T. P. Conneff, C. E. Larner, E. J. Webb and G. Goulding as a few of the British born athletes who have held, or still hold, world's records for running or walking.

Facts point to just the opposite to what the writer referred to states, but whether we shall continue to show up equally as well in the future is quite another matter. Other nations are now entering into the fray and the competition is more keen than it used to be.

The point to remember, however, is that Britons certainly have stood out prominently as runners and jumpers and if only proper enterprise is shown, they will hold their own in future Olympiads.

It now looks as though the claims of Jack Donaldson's admirers that he was capable of conceding R. E. Walker three yards in 100 were about right. Their match at Pontypridd yesterday showed the Australian to much advantage, for he beat Walker a good four yards in 130 with the watch marking 12 3-16 secs. This may be put down as 12 1-5 secs. or two yards worse than 12 secs. for the distance. Save that the track was a bit soft, the conditions were ideal and Donaldson really is a marvel. The little South African ran up to his recent form and showed a performance equal to 12 3-5 secs. for the 130 yards. Donaldson has designs on Harry Hutchins' record of 30 secs. for 300 yards and his latest effort makes one think he would about succeed if favoured with satisfactory conditions.

MORE CYCLING RECORDS.

S. F. Bailey of the Polytechnic, C.C. has been disturbing the records again. Being favoured with decent conditions last Saturday, he determined to make an attack on his own one hour motor-paced record of 39 miles 540 yards. He went off at a great pace, the first mile being covered in 1 min. 36 4-5 secs., whilst the distance ridden in 30 mins was 20 miles 245 yards. He fell away a trifle after this stage but crowded 39 miles 950 yards in the hour.

Touching on cycling matters, L. Meredith announces his retirement from path racing, but says he may make an attempt to set up a good 50 miles road record and a London to Brighton and back record, before he finally gives up racing.

BILLIARDS.

The billiard season has opened in sensational fashion, thanks to a splendid break by H. W. Stevenson. He is meeting W. Cook in a match, prior to proceeding to India to continue his world's tour with G. Gray of Australia, and on the very first afternoon he came along with a break of 571 unfinished. This he increased to 729 in the evening, and many sound judges think the break will not be surpassed this season. Stevenson had several difficult positions to extract himself from and the manner he did so, was really wonderful when one remembers he was opening a match following a tour.

Another item of interest in the billiard world is the challenge of M. Inman. The English champion has adopted a high attitude in offering 1,000 points in 18,000 to any English player, stipulating that he shall take two-thirds of the gate win or lose. Inman's reputation is not yet so high that he is a two-third drawing card as compared to the one-third of Stevenson, Diggle or Reece. Inman's challenge soon drew a reply, Diggle offering to play him three level matches for £250 aside, the gate receipts to be divided.

BOXING.

This is likely to be a very important season at the National Sporting Club, as we shall most likely see contests for each of the English Championship for which Lord Lonsdale put up belts, Malt-Wells and Fred Welsh will try for light weight honours and Jim Sullivan is most anxious to have another go at Jack Harrison. Just who will meet Bomb Billy Wells for heavy weight honours is another matter. Bill Chase is to be given another chance and he will meet Cowles, the big Cumberland boxer and there is P. O. Curran. It must be confessed that the material is not very promising. Chase promised well but failed badly when it came to the question of standing punishment, and the writer cannot fancy the Forest Gate butcher as a world beater.

Bomb Wells will not want for a match however, even though the proposed bout with G. Carpentier fell through. F. Klaus of America, had hardly landed here, when he formally challenged the English champion, so that there may be something doing before long.

Going back to the other end of the scale, it is very difficult to think of a worthy rival to J. Driscoll at the feather-weight limit, the Welshman being an out and out champion indeed.

FOOTBALL.

Sheffield Wednesday had not been defeated in a League match this season prior to last Saturday. The visit to Aston Villa, however, proved fatal, and provided the home side with a win which will take some beating. A crowd of 30,000 saw the Villa sharpshooters pile up a score of 10 goals to 0. The visitors' attack was below par, owing to two regular forwards being away, but there was nothing wrong with the defence. It just happened that the home forwards were in grand form and everything came off. Hampton got half the goals which is a fine record in itself, though he scored four times for the English League against the Irish League at Liverpool last October. The Villa once scored 12 goals to Accrington's 2 in a League match of 1892, and other notable victories of the club were gained by 9-0 against Darwen in 1893, and Glossop in 1899.

Manchester City is now the only unbeaten team in the First League and a record of 11 points out of a possible 12 is indeed a good one. Hull City and Clapton Orient are doing best in the Second Division, and those old rivals, Queen's Park Rangers and Swindon, are once more having a big struggle for premier place in the Southern League. Important changes have taken place in the Scottish League, the defeat of Greenock Morton by Celtic, thanks to a goal by Quinn, having enabled Glasgow Rangers to take pride of place. Celtic appears to have "come back," for the team easily vanquished Clyde in the semi-final of the Glasgow Cup, Quinn again showing fine form.

RUGBY.

The narrow victory of the South Africans over Devon at Exeter, has led many critics to put the present team on a lower standard than the previous combination. It is much too early in the tour to come to a satisfactory opinion, however, as the men cannot be expected to show their best form yet. One also has doubts as to whether we have seen the best fifteen out yet, and it will be well to await the internationals. This much is certain, that the South African team will not have such an easy tour as the last, for the good reason that Rugby has greatly improved in recent years, thanks to the visits of the New Zealanders and South Africans.

The Springboks were entertained to a dinner following the match with Devon and lots of nice things were said. The host was Mr. H. E. Duke, K.C., who pointed out that the visit of the South Africans struck a great deal deeper than any consideration of sport. The team comprised all complexions in politics and both great races, which augured well for South Africa and the Empire.

In his reply, Billy Millar, the South African Captain, said that they had found that to meet the Englishman at home was to meet the finest gentleman in the world. He also expressed the hope that if they had to give up the Springbok's head on a silver shield (which is to go to their first conquerors) he hoped it would be to England.

Five new men played for the South Africans yesterday against Cornwall, and the forward display was the best we have yet seen. The home side were a man short during the second half, and with another player injured the visitors scored three tries in a few minutes, Cornwall then rallied and did really well to only lose by 5 tries to 2 penalty goals.

IN GENERAL.

Soccer in Ireland is sure to benefit as a result of the 3 goals to 2 victory of Ireland over England in the amateur international at Belfast.

H. J. L. Ross won the Surrey walking race, of 10 1-4 miles on the road, in the fast time of 1 hour 18 mins. 57 3-5 secs.

Wonderful speed was shown by Fritz Erle on his 200 h. p. Benry car in the recent Gaillon Hill Climb. The rise varies from six to eleven per cent., yet he went up at the rate of 101 1-2 miles per hour, the kilometre being covered in 22 secs.

A. W. Gibbon and A. G. Hoath, members of the Vegetarian C. C., rode 228 1-2 miles in 12 hours on a tandem last Monday.

The final tie in the English water polo championship gave Hyde Seal another victory, the Manchester cracks beating Hornsey by 8 goals to 2.

Few anglers have had the luck to catch even a two pound roach, but Mr. S. Davis recently landed one of 2lbs. 13 oz. from the Hampshire Test.

Excellent form was shown by T. M. Mawogordato at the Welsh Covered Court Lawn Tennis Championships. Besides winning the single, he shared premier honours in the Doubles and Mixed Doubles.

DR. MORRIS TRAVERS, Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, who has just returned from England via Simla, has been re-elected Master of Lodge Southern Brotherhood. His installation as such will take place on November 25th.

A series of new continental shipping services are announced. Thus the Hamburg-American Line has inaugurated a new service between Hamburg and Savannah with chartered steamers. The first vessel, the "Norman Monarch" left the German port on the 5th of October. The next vessel was to follow on November 10. The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s monopoly of the service between Antwerp and the Canadian ports is to be opposed by the Grand Trunk Railway which is going to open a direct line to Antwerp where offices will be established very shortly. In addition the Furness Company is going to establish an agency at Antwerp, in order to cope with the ever-increasing traffic, especially towards Brazil in conjunction with the Antwerp firm of Adolf Deppe, and a start will be made on the 1st of January 1913. The Java-China-Japan Line has concluded an arrangement with the Koninklijke Nederlandsche en Westindische Mail to establish a passenger and cargo service via the Panama Canal. The Stoomvaart Mij Nederland has decided to put its new large steamers actually under construction in the South American service, via the Canal of Panama.

THE WAR IN THE BALKANS.

ALLIES CONTINUE TO BE INVINCIBLE.

Servians Control the Railway at Uskub.

SURRENDER OF THE TURKISH GARRISON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BELGRADE, Oct. 28.

At Uskub the terror-stricken Turks abandoned 98 field-guns and 18 howitzers.

The Servians pursued them to the south-east and occupied various towns, which displayed the white flag.

Another Servian army has taken Mitrovitza and other important towns on the railway and marched on Uskub, all the neighbouring towns surrendering. Thus it has gained control of the entire railway system converging on Uskub. It captured fifteen quick-firers, 4,000 rifles and great quantities of ammunition at Ferizovitch and also a thousand arnauts.

BELGRADE, Oct 29.

It is officially stated that the Turkish army surrendered while retreating from Uskub. The Servians subsequently captured 123 guns.

The Servian vanguard effected a junction with the Bulgarians and entered Istip yesterday, having pressed right through the Pass of Ovche Pole on to the plateau without sighting the enemy, though a desperate battle had been expected.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The junction of the Servians and Bulgarians at Istip followed on the Servian occupation of Kuprili, from where the Turks again retired in disorder.

THE BULGARIAN VICTORIES.

Bunarhissar and the Kresna Pass Captured.

SOFIA, Oct. 28.

The train captured at Baba-Eski was loaded with welcome supplies which were instantly forwarded to Kirk Kilisseh.

The Bulgarians have occupied Bunarhissar to which the Turks retired from Kirk Kilisseh. They have also captured the Kresna Pass in the Struma Valley.

A VIENNA REPORT.

VIENNA, Oct. 28.

The *Reichspost* states that the Bulgarians are making steady progress against the Turkish field army and have blown up the railway bridge over the river at Tchorlu, situated between Lule Burgas and Constantinople.

Part of the Adrianople garrison has retreated to Dimotica. The remainder is already cut off and demoralised, having suffered heavy losses.

One whole regiment surrendered to the Bulgarians at the last *sortie*.

"IN TWO DAYS' TIME."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.

The Minister of War telegraphs that he is most satisfied with the position of the Turkish forces and expects a decisive battle in two days' time.

DEPRESSION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

A telegram from Constantinople, dated the 26th instant, received by an indirect route and uncensored, says that the "regrettable affair" at Kirk Kilisseh has caused the profoundest depression, and the generalship of Mukhtar Pasha and Prince Aziz is much criticised.

It appears that the slow advance of the Bulgarians and the impatience of the Turkish commanders to get to grips, resulted in a decision to advance, and a column commanded by Mukhtar Pasha and Prince Aziz started at nightfall to surprise the Bulgarians.

The night was wet and stormy, and the troops, who were drenched, came into contact with the enemy at dawn, only to discover that the Bulgarians were in overwhelming strength, and not merely a light vanguard as was expected.

AN ARMY DIVISION DECIMATED.

One Turkish division mistook another for the enemy and violently attacked it. Heavy losses were sustained before the mistake was discovered. The cavalry attempted to charge, but were severely punished and fled. The galloping horses threw the infantry volunteers into a panic and they bolted, but the second division of the Constantinople Army Corps arrested their flight.

Details of the casualties cannot be obtained, but it is alleged that one division was decimated.

Two transports have set out for the Black Sea with troops, with a view to landing them on the Bulgarian Coast.

TURKISH COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

SOFIA, Oct. 29.

According to unconfirmed reports the Bulgarian cavalry have cut communications between Adrianople and Macedonia as well as between Adrianople and Constantinople.

The Bulgarians have also captured Lule Burgas and Demokita.

It is believed that the Turks are constructing earthworks on the River Ergene, west of Baba-Eski, with the intention of making a stand.

TURKISH ANXIETY.

Special Mission to Go to Vienna.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.

The Government is straining every nerve to secure a striking success in the big battle with the Bulgarians which is coming, and which is expected to decide the war.

The appointment of Hussein Hilmi, ex-Grand Vizier, as Ambassador in Vienna, is considered significant in view of the settlement after the war. He will be accompanied by Fahr-ed-Din Bey, one of the peace delegates at Ouchy. The two appointments are thus regarded as a special mission.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.

Abdul Hamid arrived yesterday evening in great secrecy. He was conducted to one of the Bosphorus palaces.

Nizam Pasha telegraphs that the Bulgarians lost so heavily at Kirk Kilisseh that they have been unable to resume the offensive. The Turkish forces, on the other hand, have gained strength and numbers and are confidently awaiting a decisive battle.

WITH THE MONTENEGRINS.

Capture of Plevlje in Novi Bazaar.

RIEKA, Oct. 29.

The British Minister in Montenegro and the Foreign Minister arrived here yesterday from Cetinje and had long audience of the King.

The Bulgarian General, Paprikoff, has arrived at the Montenegrin headquarters.

Plevlje, in Novi Bazar, was yesterday taken by the Montenegrins.

PROGRESS OF THE GREEKS.

Capture of Town of Verria Imminent.

ATHENS, Oct. 29.

The Greeks have carried the Tripotamos defiles, which are the key to Verria, the capture of which town is imminent.

SITUATION SUMMED UP.

Encircling of Turkish Forces by the Allies.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The combined movements of the Greek, Servian and Bulgarian armies are now arresting attention. The occupation by the Greeks of the Tripotamos defiles makes the capture of Verria certain.

Simultaneously, two Bulgarian western armies are advancing rapidly down the valleys of the Struma and the Mesta towards their objective, Seres, upon the trunk railway connecting Thrace with Macedonia, and the Servians are pursuing their victorious march from Kuprili southwards along the Vardar Valley.

These combined movements mean the encircling of the whole of the Turkish forces in Macedonia and will prevent them from reinforcing Nazim Pasha's army in Thrace.

SITUATION IN RUMANIA.

Large Army Credits Ready in Case of Need.

BUKHAREST, Oct. 29.

Though there is a rumour that the army is mobilising, it is officially denied.

The Ministry has decided to set apart large credits for army purposes in case mobilisation is necessary.

IN LONDON.

A Busy Afternoon at the Foreign Office.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

There was much activity at the Foreign Office this afternoon. The visitors included Colonel Seely and Mr. Churchill, who had interviews with Sir Edward Grey.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

After interviews with the Minister for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty yesterday, Sir Edward Grey was received in audience by the King.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

Progress of the Debate in the Commons.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The House of Commons yesterday debated the first sub-section of Clause 5 of the Home Rule Bill which provides for eventual Irish control of the Constabulary.

The Opposition vigorously denounced the proposal, Mr. Balfour describing it as legislative insanity.

An amendment to delete the sub-section was rejected by 306 votes to 209.

The remainder of Clause 5 and the whole of Clause 6 were then adopted by means of the closure rule, the proposal to apply which was not discussed.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Probable Starters and Jockeys.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The probable starters in the Cambridgeshire with jockeys are :—

Whisk Brown	Maher.
Long Set	Higgs.
Eton Boy	Trigg.
Maiden Erlegh	Wootton.
Mustapha	Robbins.
Manwolf	Wheatley.
Lance Chest	Walter Griggs.
Brancepeth	Clark.
Grammont	Donoghue.
Adam Bede	Foy
La Boheme II	Sharp.
Sobieski	Whalley.
Wise Symon	Duller.
Hamerton	Herbert.
Mordred	Ringstead.
Kinsella	Watson.
Drinmore	W. Huxley.
Oliver Goldsmith	Smyth.
Saucy Vixen	Buckley.
Bryony	Cooper.
Outram	H. Marsh.

LATEST BETTING.

The following is the latest betting on the Cambridgeshire.

9 to 1 against Lance Chest, Eton Boy and Maiden Erlegh.
10 to 1 against Kinsella.
100 to 8 against Outram.
100 to 7 against Brancepeth.
100 to 6 against Manwolf, Long Set and Mustapha.
18 to 1 against Mordred and Hamerton.
20 to 1 against Adam Bede and Oliver Goldsmith.
25 to 1 against Saucy Vixen.

LATE CAPT. BRINKLEY.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The *Times* to-day publishes a long sympathetic necrology of Captain Brinkley, its late correspondent in Tokio.

CHINESE FINANCE.

Six-Power Loan merely in Abeyance.

A DEFINITE STATEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Answering a series of questions in the House of Commons on the subject of the Chinese loan, Mr. Acland said that the Imperial Government regarded the negotiations between China and the Six-Power Group as merely in abeyance. The Government was not prepared to support other parties desiring to lend money to China.

The papers regarding the negotiations with the Six-Power Group would be laid on the table of the House to-morrow. The group held that China was still bound by the agreement concluded on March 9th, and re-affirmed on May 17th.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Increasing Unrest among the Lancashire Operators.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The unrest in the Lancashire cotton trade is increasing, operatives being dissatisfied with the recent working of the Brooklands agreement. At a quarterly meeting of the Amalgamation of Cardroom Workers, it was decided to ask the various districts to consider the advisability of withdrawing from the agreement, which, they allege, is used by employers in a manner contrary to its spirit and letter.

The question of poor material and consequent bad spinning is still unsettled. The Weavers' Amalgamation has invited the cardroom workers and spinning operatives to discuss joint action on the subject. The spinners are already considering the question of withdrawal from the agreement. It is expected that drastic action will be taken at the quarterly meeting in December.

[Though the negotiations recently begun between the representatives of the employers and the operative cotton spinners on the subject of "bad spinning" had not reached a successful conclusion, the "Manchester Guardian" considered (in mail week) that it was far too soon to begin to talk of deadlocks or to anticipate an ultimate rupture over this question. We deplore, the paper said, the tendency to epresent every joint conference on such matters which ends without a decisive result as a presage of impending industrial war, first because it is foolish, and further because it probably helps to create a state of feeling in which negotiation becomes more difficult. The representatives of organised capital and labour in any industry are better able to settle the differences that arise between them when they are not paralysed by an exaggerated sense of the difficulty and importance of the issue, or led to believe that any degree of concession on either side is despaired of by the outside world. For our own part we see no reason to fear that the questions of detail connected with the compensation of the operative spinners for loss of wages due to inferior material will not presently be settled on a fair basis by the Joint Committee.]

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Question of Concessions in the Neutral Zone.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Rees asked whether steps were being taken to occupy the neutral zone in Persia with concessions.

Mr. Acland, replying, said that the Imperial Government itself was not seeking to obtain concessions in Persia, but it would support, where feasible, desirable applications from British subjects for concessions outside the Russian sphere. The only new concession for which application was now being made was for a railway between Mohammerah and Khoramabad.

MR. GOKHALE'S MISSION.

Address on Golden Plate Presented.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 28.

Mr. Gokhale was welcomed at Klerksdorp by four hundred Indians and then attended a public reception. Subsequently, he proceeded to Potchefstroom, Krugersdorp and Johannesburg.

LATER.

Mr. Gokhale was welcomed at Johannesburg by the Mayor and many citizens. An elaborate arch had been erected near the station. Many addresses were presented to Mr. Gokhale, including one from the British Indian Association engraved on golden plate.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

Third Reading of Invalidating Bill.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The House of Commons has passed, without a division, the third reading of the Bill concerning the validity of mixed marriages in Japan.

THE TSAREVITCH.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Tsarevitch's temperature is now normal and the swelling in the groin is decreasing although His Imperial Highness is making extremely slow progress towards recovery.

ASSAM RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SYLHET, Oct. 29.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam, interviewed by a pleader of Shillong, assured the interviewer that considerable progress would be made in the course of the next winter in the construction of a railway line between Paschunganj and Sylhet, a railway connection between Sylhet and Theriaghat is also in contemplation of the Government. Regarding the Sylhet-Bengal question Sir Archdale Earle informed his interviewer that the Government of India had no intention of making further changes in territorial boundaries.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

BENGAL COAL TRAFFIC.

Report of Sir T. R. Wynne's Special Committee.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

The report of the special committee over which Sir Trekredyn Wynne, Chairman of the Railway Board presided, to investigate the transport of coal to the Kidderpore docks at Calcutta, is published. It runs to about eighty pages of printed matter and its recommendations number about fifty.

It is recommended that all three marshalling yards at Jherria should be considerably enlarged. Another important recommendation is the construction of a very large assembling yard at Bandel to deal with the whole of the traffic and the addition of an extra running line from Burdwan to Bandel. This additional line, it is recommended, should be built at once and it is further intended that a third line between Burdwan and Assansole should be added as soon as possible. It has also been suggested to shift the shunting of coal traffic at Howrah to somewhere further down the river.

The report contains some observations regarding the working arrangements of several railways. The commercial members of the committee have put in a note of their own expressing the opinion that the East Indian Railway do not appear to have kept pace with the times so far as coal traffic is concerned and they recommend reorganisation of the Traffic Department. Up to the present, the same members consider, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway have kept pace with the times although, as that railway acknowledge, there has been in common with other railways a shortage of waggons. They hope the progress will be continued by the Bengal-Nagpur line.

As far as the local traffic on the Eastern Bengal State Railway is concerned, the committee says, it appears to have kept up with the demands of the trade.

The report says that to avoid friction between the collieries and the East Indian Railway, there should be regular meetings between the colliery managers and representatives of the Railway to discuss any difficulties that may arise. The system of distribution of waggons on the Bengal Nagpur Railway was found to be satisfactory and several recommendations are made.

In respect of the East Indian Railway it is suggested that the supply of waggons to collieries should be made more regularly and that loaded waggons should be withdrawn in the evening as far as possible so as to have two drawings a day.

The difficulties of the labour supply were also considered and it is recommended that steps should be taken to get a more regular and constant supply for collieries.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 29.

Sir T. R. Wynne will return to Simla on the 30th instant on the completion of his duty in connection with the enquiry into the working of the coal traffic between Calcutta and the Jherria Coal Fields.

SIR MURRAY HAMMICK.

Left Madras for England, Yesterday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 29.

Sir Murray Hammick to-day hands over to Lord Pentland, the office of Governor of Madras, which he has filled so worthily since Lord Carmichael went to Bengal in April last. Ordinarily, his services in this Presidency would not have terminated for another year, but his appointment to the Public Service Commission will, in all probability, last till after the date he is due to retire. Thus he bids farewell practically to the Madras Civil Service of which, next to Sir Ralph Benson he is the senior member, and in which he has filled every appointment on the administrative side that it is possible for a member of the Civil Service to hold.

Sir Murray and Lady Hammick accompanied by the Misses Hammick leave to-night for Bombay.

THE MYSORE ASSEMBLY.

Appeal for Reform in the Forest Regulations.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 28.

The meeting of the Representative Assembly continues. Many representatives were heard, a number of them on the subject of the working of forests There was a considerable demand voiced for a Forest Commission to enquire into forest denudation. Other members prayed for more grazing facilities, the removal of kans from State reserves, removing certain classes of timber from the classified list, the abolition of the contract system and coupes in State forests, increased grant of Gornal lands and a reduction of seignorage on food.

The President, Mr. Anandarao, remarked that the Government of India forest expert has been requested to examine the working of the Mysore forests and advise the Government.

YELLOW FEVER PREVENTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 29.

The services of Major S. P. James, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Maymyo, have been placed at the disposal of the Ceylon Government for enquiry into the presence in the colony of the *stegomyia* mosquito, in connection with measures to prevent the appearance of the yellow fever in India and adjacent countries consequent upon the opening of the Panama Canal.

CALCUTTA SHARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

The market for coal shares to-day opened with less activity in evidence, buyers not appearing much interested and business being on a small scale. Most of the shares quoted showed a drop in prices Bhalgoras were done at Rs. 28-4 and Rs. 27-8 against Rs. 28-8 yesterday; Bhulaubarees at Rs. 19-8 were eight annas down; Gopalichands at Rs. 13 were fourtheen annas worse, and Phularitandas at Rs. 9 were also fourteen annas down. The only shares which showed a rise were Sindih at Rs. 4-12, an advanced of four annas.

The jute market was very steady with not much doing while in the gunny market sellers are very firm business only being possible at full rates.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

Notable Reform in Municipal Representation.

AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

It is stated that the new draft regulations for election to the Bengal Legislative Council provide for the representation of the Calcutta Corporation on the Council by two members instead of one as formerly, one to be elected by the entire body of commissioners and the other by the elected commissioners only.

LATER.

Local officials are busily engaged in preparing the rolls of electors and candidates for the Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils on the basis of the recommendations made by the Bengal Government, and provisionally approved by the Government of India, subject to the final approval of the Secretary of State.

BENGAL FISHERIES.

Launch of Motor Carrier at a Calcutta Yard.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

The East Indian Fishery Company's motor carrier "Cossim Bazar" was launched yesterday afternoon at Howrah. The boat is built with ice holds and fresh chests and is designed to carry live fish in hoppers. It is also fitted with a powerful motor of three cylinders and capable of running ten knots an hour. The boat will ply between Hasunbad and Chandkhali.

MEDICAL AID FOR SAILORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 29.

The Karachi Port Trustees have resolved as follows :—

"The Board agree that it is important that the provision of medical aid for seamen should be improved and that they approve generally of the scheme outlined by the Civil Surgeon, and that they are prepared to contribute the sum of Rs. 70,000 for initial expenditure and Rs. 12,000 per annum recurring expenditure on the lines indicated in this scheme.

THE BEHAR PROVINCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HAZARIBAGH, Oct. 29.

The Lieut. Governor of Behar left Ranchi on Sunday and arrived here yesterday morning. His Honour visited the jail, reformatory, hospital, Dublin University College and the police training school and granted interviews to a large number of gentlemen. This morning he received a joint address from the District Board and Municipality to which His Honour made a suitable reply.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

In reference to certain statements which have appeared in connection with the change of location of the Paper Currency Department, the Associated Press of India are in a position to state that no final decision has been arrived at; it being the Finance Member's desire to consult the commercial and financial community of Calcutta before finally advising on the subject.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson hopes to visit Calcutta before the end of the year.

THE TROUBLED FRONTIER.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 29.

The Masuzai clan of the Orakzai tribe have proved very troublesome during the past summer as they have not only harboured a number of Khost outlaws, but have also established a kind of depot for Hindus captured and held for ransom. Pressure is being now put by the "baramta" method, a large number of tribesmen in British territory having been taken as hostages for the good behaviour of the clan as a whole.

News received from the Waziristan border is that Mullah Powindah has returned from Kabul, and is once mere back at his headquarters at Kaniguram.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 29.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces will arrive in Nagpur from Chikalda on the 30th of October. On the 9th of November Sir Benjamin Robertson will leave for tour in Berar.

CHARGE AGAINST PLEADER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 29.

A Sukkur pleader has been arrested on a charge of stealing the brief, together with other papers and documents, of a rival pleader in court during the temporary absence of the rival. He will be tried by the City Magistrate of Sukkur.

THE "CONCH" DISASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 29.

Of the five men seriously injured by the explosion on board the steamer "Conch" on Saturday last, three have succumbed to their injuries.

VICEROY LEAVES KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DOMEL, Oct. 29.

The Viceroy and party bade farewell to the Maharajah at Baramulla this morning and arrived this evening by motor at Domel *en route* for Rawalpindi.

THE GUNRUNNERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 29.

Special land operations in Mekran against gun-runners are being effectively carried out under the direction of Mr. E. G. Gregson, Superintendent of Police. Last week, Inspector Abdul Hamid captured sixty rifles after a two-hour fight.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Sir Alexander McRobert, of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills has returned to Cawnpore from his trip Home.

Calcutta hotels are doing exceedingly good business this year, and the signs are all in favour of a record year for them. The Grand and the Great Eastern are full of cold weather visitors.

Singhalese servants appear to be business-like even to the last. A man who hanged himself on a tree near his master's bungalow in Colombo the other day left a note asking that his wages should be paid to his brother.

In further modification of Government Notification in the Legal Department, dated the 14th October 1912, the Governor in Council has, with reference to the election by the Municipalities in Sind, prescribed the 16th of November (11 a. m.) for the meeting for the selection of delegates.

The International Conference on Agriculture will be held at Ghent next summer. Mr. Coventry, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, who will then be at Home on leave, will probably represent the Government of India at the Conference.

A second-class carriage of a train bound for Howrah broke loose at Sitarampur on Monday and dashed into an up passenger train. The passengers in the runaway carriage were Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Renaux, of Kustore colliery, both of whom were injured and suffered from shock. An inquiry is being held into the circumstances under which the accident occurred.

Mr. M. Ashraf Ali of Nator, son of the leading Mahomedan zemindar in the district, who has been called to the Bar, has just returned from England. Mr. Ashraf Ali has travelled all over Europe and has, on his way home, visited the Balkan States, Turkey, Greece and Egypt. He had the honour of being presented at the Court of St. James, and was subsequently present at the Salamlik of the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople.

Mr. Curry, fourth engineer of the steamer "Elema" now in the Kidderpore dry dock, Calcutta, met with a distressing accident on board the ship on Wednesday afternoon. He was repairing certain pipes in the engine room, and while doing so had the misfortune to accidentally touch the blow pipes, the sudden discharge of steam from which caused several severe burns about his face and chest. The injured man, who collapsed, was attended by the ship's surgeon, and afterwards removed to the Calcutta General Hospital.

The gross earnings of State and guaranteed railways in India now exceed by about 3 1-2 crores those up to the middle of October, 1911. Some of the figures are striking as showing how traffic is expanding. Thus, to compare the period the 1st July to the 12th October with that of 1911, the North-Western line's receipts are 41 lakhs higher, the East Indian nearly 38 lakhs, the Great Indian Peninsula 30 lakhs, the Bengal-Nagpur 24 lakhs, the Oudh and Rohilkhand 15 lakhs, and the Rajputana-Malwa 8 1-2. These returns, it should be noted, are for months in which traffic is usually supposed to slacken off.

The British India S. N. Co.'s new twinscrew steamer "Neuralia," 9950 tons gross with accommodation for 128 first and 98 second class passengers, is intended to take the homeward sailing of February 13 next from Calcutta. The "Neuralia" is the first of four new steamers of similar type at present building for the Calcutta-London service. The first class accommodation is amidships, the first class providing one, two and three birth cabins; while the second class provides cabins of three and four berths situated on upper decks.

More than one effort has been made in Bombay, in the past year or so, to establish an Indian Steamship Company to run steamers to Europe, writes a Calcutta paper. Another Company of this kind is now being floated under the title of the Indian Peninsular Co., the Board of Directors being wholly Indian and the proposed capital Rs. 50 lakhs. Negotiations for the purchase of three steamers in England are reported to have been completed. No details are yet ready for announcement. The plan is to provide ships with cooks and equipments making them suitable for the special requirements of Hindus. The scheme also proposes the establishment of Indian hotels in Europe.

The Tharrawady and Prome districts in Burma are declared to be in a disturbed state, and owing to the misconduct of the inhabitants, the Local Government has ordered for five years a punitive force (in addition to the ordinary fixed complements) of 203 policemen, for whom housing accommodation is to be provided. The total cost to Tharrawady will be Rs. 5,44,000. In Prome the punitive police force will consist of ninety-nine men and the estimated cost, a little over two and-a-half lakhs. The cost is to be borne by the inhabitants. A punitive force of twenty-nine policemen at a cost of Rs. 8,443 has been sanctioned for one year only, owing to the misconduct of the villagers of Seiknandon and Pyangabye in the Pyinmana.

The operations of the U. P. Irrigation Department are the subject of a resolution in the "United Provinces Gazette." During the last official year the capital outlay amounted to Rs. 21,69,382 of which 11,23,143 was productive works. Various important schemes were completed and it is announced that estimates will shortly be submitted to the Government of India for the following works:—(a) The Belan canal to irrigate the Khairagarh pargana, Allahabad district, Rs. 15,03,373. (b) The Barwar lake schemes, pargana Garotwal, Jhansi district, Rs. 4,25,106. (c) The Goral canal for irrigation of the Bhuili and Bhagwat parganas, Mirzapur district, Rs. 6,10,320. The resolution states that the total value of crops raised with aid of canal irrigation during the year was 12 crores of rupees.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce have had under consideration a proposal to prohibit the existence of brickfields or kilns within the municipal limits of Cawnpore. In July last a resolution was passed by the Cawnpore Municipal Board to the effect that all brick kilns within municipal limits must be closed within a year. The Cawnpore brick-burners submitted a protest to the District Magistrate, praying that the said resolution be cancelled, and they be allowed to work out their brick-fields until exhausted. The matter was subsequently referred to the Upper India Chamber of Commerce and the Chairman of the Municipal Board was addressed on the subject. The Chamber suggested that a Joint Committee between the representatives of the brick manufacturers and the Municipal Board should be convened, to enquire into details and to fix dates for the operations of the resolution in question, coinciding with the period it is calculated each property should take to become exhausted. The foregoing representation wes forwarded to the Commissioner of the Division and at a meeting of the Municipal Board held on September 17th a resolution was passed that no action could be taken pending the decision of the Commissioner.

In noticing the sanction recently given for the survey of a broad gauge railway from Gungapur to Luni junction we expressed the opinion that Karachi would benefit by such a line as the northern part of the Nagda Muttra system would be put into direct touch with the port of Sind. It was also said that this project and the suggested direct Delhi-Karachi broad gauge line would, as it were, hang together. Judging from a local expression of opinion Karachi does not seem altogether well pleased with this idea, the conclusion being hastily formed that a roundabout connexion with Delhi via Gungapur is intended. This is certainly not the case, and it was not in any way suggested. A direct broad-gauge route between Delhi and Karachi will surely come and the only question is as to the alignment. If it should be through Luni on the existing Jodhpur metre gauge line, the advantages to be gained by the building of a railway from that junction through Nasirabad to Gungapur cannot be questioned. Traffic would be attracted from the western part of the United Provinces and congestion on the Nagda-Muttra line in busy years such, as we are now having, would be effectually remedied. It may also be noted that a short chord from Bayana to Agra is to be built, and the Gungapur-Luni route would eventually give Agra direct communication with Karachi.—"Pioneer."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Aryan Brotherhood Conference.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the comments that have appeared in the Press and inquiries that are being made privately and publicly, it appears that there is a lot of misunderstanding as to the scope, aims and objects of the Aryan Brotherhood Conference which is to be held on the 9th of November and following days. Happening to be intimately connected with the promotion of the conference, we should like to request you to publish this letter with a view to clear more misunderstandings. We do not claim to speak officially, but we may say with confidence that the views given below are shared by a large number of the members of the Aryan Brotherhood and unless we are much mistaken, also by the bulk of the active promoters of the conference to be held under its auspices.

To turn first to the question of who are entitled or expected and desired to attend the conference, we may clear the ground by pointing out that those, of course, who hold that the caste system in vogue in this country is good and requires no alteration whatsoever, have no place in the conference. The Aryan Brotherhood differs from these persons, though it will always respect those of them who hold such views quite honestly whether after or without giving the required thought to the question and conduct themselves consistently with their views. The Brotherhood has no quarrel with men of character having honest convictions of their own and having the courage to act according to such convictions.

In fact the Brotherhood has more hopes in such honest persons of character than in those who in one part of their life declare certain opinions as theirs whilst in another part of their life they believe them or those whose declared views are a matter merely of convenience.

Leaving aside these upholders in integrity of the present caste system absolutely unimpaired, the rest of the Hindu community can generally be put in the one class of those who consider that the caste system as it is in vogue is an evil and material changes are peremptorily necessary in it for the community's progress and solidarity. In matters of detail these may differ. Some will think that the reform should be very slow and that until the work of amalgamating the sub-castes is completed, we should not talk even of the original four varnas, while the other extreme will be of those who if they can have their own way, would abolish all castes at a stroke. Between these two extremes there are several stages. The representatives of all these, however, can meet on a common platform and co-operate by the different means which they favour, if they are agreed as to the common ideal, viz., material modifications in the caste system as it at present obtains so that it may not remain, the evil it is and inimical to the unity and progress of the Hindu community Moreover there will not be much divergence of opinion regarding several of the evils which are attached to the caste system. They will agree that wherever and howsoever the work has to be done or begun the ideal must be always before us. There may be serious differences of opinion as to the practicability of one mode of work in preference to another, but yet the reformers would, we hope, like sympathetically to hear the opinions as regards the other modes and keeping their minds open and assuming that those who have such differing opinion are all honest persons who have given some thought to the subject and are influenced by naught else but a desire to see the community improve and progress, will instead of intolerantly running down and condemning such other modes give them a chance and would even co-operate if simply to find out which method will suit best.

It is on these lines of bringing together earnest reformers of the caste system of all shades of views for co-operation and exchange of views that the proposed conference is to be held. "It will consider the question of caste, its attendant evils and the measures to be adopted for their removal" as the prospectus says. The evils are admitted and up to now some efforts have been made to remove them. Education and other communities have also had their effect. Infant marriage, misalliance, the condition of child widows, the education of the female sex, foreign travel and such questions have been often considered in some castes and a silent progress has been made. It will, however, be incorrect to say that such progress has been made without a previous agitation which hammered at this evils continuously by speeches and writings. Moreover it will hardly be affirmed that the progress was made on account of any action or attitude of a caste as a body. In many cases it will be found that the progress has been made by the determined action of a few and in spite of the hostile or indifferent attitude of the caste itself. The caste as a body may have submitted but it seldom initiated a reform. The question of the fusion of sub-castes has been before them for over a generation and yet no sub-castes has disappeared or fused and as in other matters so in this matter too, nothing but concrete cases can bring the matter to an issue. We would ask those who believe in reform by caste resolutions and preach that reformers should remain faithful to their castes and do something to remove evils from their castes whether there is any instance where a reform has been made except by one or a few boldly taking a forward step, in contravention of the accepted principles and rules of the caste.

All these evils, however, are minor evils compared with the root evil of the caste itself. The Aryan Brotherhood wants to deal with this root cause of the evils and bases its propaganda not merely on utility or necessity, but on the higher standpoint of humanity and brotherhood, justice and love, patriotism and real interests. It does not claim that its conference will remove the evil at once. It does not wish to interfere with the work, if any, which may be going on to amalgamate sub-castes. It does not seek to retard the work of making whole castes liberal in dealing with the question of interdining, intermarriage and other reform. It only wishes that the ideal of unity and Brotherhood should be more vividly brought and kept before the mind. The evil of caste is not in the existence of the caste as a guild or a club or an association formed for a definite mundane, but it is in the idea that one belongs to a caste and that even if he disapproves of its principles and rules he cannot leave it or if he leaves it or is dismissed from it he has no body of persons to associate with. It is not a question of license. It concerns the real liberty of conscience. There was no such rigidity in the good old days of India even with the memory of living old persons there were instances of a person or a family mixing up with and becoming a member of another caste. So if the main root evil is in the idea of rigidity and bondage, it becomes necessary to take up the question by itself and deal with it apart from the question of the resulting minor evils. Both the exigencies of times as well as the higher principles of humanity and brotherhood demand such treatment, and the Aryan Brotherhood conference is called to deal with it. As above stated all who agree as to the ideal of substantial reform are free to attend it and to take part in it. The different ways of solving the problem will be discussed and every one will be free and called upon to carry out the resolutions which we may arrive at, in the way most suited to his capacity and inclination. We expect that the subject for discussion will necessarily include the ideal itself and the best means to attain that ideal and the cognate questions of interdining, intermarriage and sectional versus commercial, educational and humanitarian institutions. A pronouncement may also be made on the status of womanhood upon which society most vitally depends. The conference should also consider disabilities to reach the ideal which are created by law or judicial decisions and the ways for their removal.

We hope it will thus been seen that the Conference does not wish to be a packed meeting of men and women committed to one particular method of reform. It will be a meeting of all who have the common ideal of one day freeing the Hindu community from those evils of caste system as at present developed which prevent unity and progress and all who are dissatisfied with the existing state of things, will be welcome to state their views and suggest practical methods of work.—Yours, etc.,

V. B. R.

Malad.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Writing in your to-day's issue on the subject of the petition to the Government of India against the Government halalkhor service in Malad, you are pleased to say "To the average reader it would appear that the villagers of Malad ought to welcome any assistance from Government in the direction of sanitation." Such a conclusion would be correct i

it was an "assistance" but the fact is quite the other way, the first of the dozen and more objections being that the people do manage their own affairs very well without ever having been complained against, and that official interference (not "assistance") is not wanted. Besides, there are shown over a dozen good reasons how the official service and interference would be unnecessarily expensive, most inconvenient and certainly unsatisfactory to the people.

At the Durbar held by the Special Officer, Mr. Turner, he was so convinced of this fact by the people that he said that if they did not want it, he would not press for it, and added some words of praise of the sanitary condition of Malad, and had not a word to say against it.

It is not only the 52 petitioners but almost the whole of the people of Malad, who do not want the interference. All of them might have joined in the petition but for the loss of confidence on the part of many in the Government's desire to consider their objections and do justice, and for want of time before the 1st next. Some of these 52 are Bombay merchants, citizens, etc., who have properties in Malad, where they take shelter temporarily from the plague in Bombay.

I am sorry, Sir, you should have said "the Government of India will certainly decline to interfere with the Bombay Government on a matter of the kind." If such be the foregone policy of dealing out justice, and if there is to be no remedy against an unfair action and unnecessary and harmful measure, what could be the meaning of an appeal for justice, and how could the Government of Bombay be any the less in an arbitrary and irresponsible position than the much maligned Tsar of Russia?

When you are pleased to say that it is for their (petitioners') best interests that the system is to be introduced, you seem to forget that if self-interests required it they should have not only welcomed it, but should have moved for it. But the case is entirely the other way. Besides, whilst the Government are pleased to make a short reply that the petitioners' objections and reasons are not valid, they persistently withhold their own reasons in spite of the repeated requests for them. The petitioners feel convinced that Government have no reasonable grounds in their favour and therefore withhold them.—Yours, &c.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE MISTRY.

Oct. 29.

COMPANION OF LIVINGSTONE.

The Adventures of Sir John Kirk.

When the centenary of David Livingstone's birth is celebrated next March, there can be no one to whom it will mean quite so much as to an alert, active octogenarian who lives in a house crowded with savage souvenirs and hunting trophies at Sevenoaks.

Sir John Kirk is the only man living who went with Livingstone through the thick of his wonderful work in darkest Africa. He alone can tell from personal observation how the great explorer missionary faced danger and "won through."

It was in 1860, Sir John recalled in conversation with a "Daily News and Leader" representative, that the British Government requested him to accompany Livingstone on his journey up the Zambesi and for the next five years the two were close companions.

As the second white man to set eyes on the Victoria Falls, this hale and hearty veteran, chatting cheerily about the days before the flood, seems perilously like a natural curiosity.

Livingstone is still a hero to him.

"A man," he exclaims of splendid simplicity and singleness of purpose! That is how I remember him. He had only one aim—to help the native races to a higher existence. Fame and money were nothing to him. He firmly believed that civilization was a grand thing for all men, and the conception of exploiting the weaker peoples of the world for the benefit of the stronger (which seems to have taken hold lately in some quarters) would have filled him with abhorrence.

"Then there was his courage. He was the bravest man I have ever met. I remember well how we camped one night by a village which had been deserted at our approach. For all we knew a shower of poisoned arrows might herald the return of the hostile villagers at any moment. My nerves were all on edge and I found it almost impossible to sleep, but Livingstone—why, he slept like a child! His might have been at home in England.

"It was always the same. If he ever experienced the sensation of fear—and I doubt if he ever did—no one else can have guessed it. Under the most critical circumstances he was absolutely calm, quiet, and unaffected."

"Teat, of course," added Sir John, in reply to a question, "was one reason why he had such an astonishing control over the natives. Perfect frankness and sincerity, an iron will combined with a beautiful gentleness of manner, and this extraordinary absence of fear, were the qualities which made it easy for him to do what it would have been foolish for other men to attemp."

Of adventures the pair had enough to fill a volume. Sir John will tell you in vivid language worthy of a man of half his years how the whole expedition was saved by something like a miracle from being hurled to destruction over the then unknown Murumbwa Cataracts on the Zambesi, and how he himself was dragged by Livingtone from a whirlpool; of how on one occasion they rowed their canoes through a dropping shower of arrows, and on another had suddenly to fight for life on entering a village.

And where some of these things happened is the flourishing British State of Rhodesia to-day!

A few years later Sir John Kirk was wiping out the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa; then away to their West Coast to inquire into an amazing cannibal feast by the Akassi, who had devoured 40 of their fellow creatures washing them down with a vast quantity of champagne. The presiding chief had been educated in the Isle of Man and had built a Christian church in his capital.

"I've had a good innings and I mustn't grumble that it's nearly over," he admits.

DISAPPEARING RACEHORSE.

Extraordinary Story from Calcutta.

A rather strange case of alleged theft of a racehorse is being enquired into by Inspector D. V. Bhatacharjee of the Bhowanipore thana, Calcutta.

It is reported that the horse "Good Style," the property of Mr. J. White, had been leased out to Mr. D. Silva for a period of four months, and had been running in the latter's name at Jubbulpore last week, where it had won two races. S. White an ex-jockey is said to have had charge of the horse while in Jubbulpore. The horse arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday morning, and the lessee Mr. D. Silva sent telegraphic information to Dr. Carlton of Elgin Road to take charge of the animal and make it over to Mr. Kershaw, the proprietor of the Woodburn stables at Lower Circular Road. Influenza had broken out amongst the horses at the last named stables and Mr. Kershaw, apprehending that "Good Style" might also be attacked with influenza, made the animal over to Dr. Carlton to be kept in his stables for the present. "Good Style," according to Dr. Carlton's story, was taken away from his stables on Wednesday night at about nine o'clock without his permission. He ascertained his loss on Thursday morning and was informed by one of his syces that a certain party had taken the animal away the previous night acting, it was alleged, under Dr. Carlton's orders. The latter denied having given such orders, and wired to Mr. D. Silva at Jubbulpore who directed him to make the matter over to the police.

The horse was eventually made over to Mr. White, who executed a bond in Rs. 5,000 and one surety for the same amount, to produce the horse when called on to do so, and to appear before Mr. J. V. Bromage, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with name and address) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful lather, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beautifying. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, &c., or post free 7d. from Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap Co., 78 New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Campaign against the Cocaine Traffic.

Yesterday before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, at the Esplanade Police Court, Ismail Joosa was prosecuted for possessing one grain of cocaine without a license. The accused was fined Rs. 2 or in default of payment, two days' rigorous imprisonment.—In another case Mahomed Ali was prosecuted for possessing a grain and a half of cocaine without a license on Monday. He had once before been fined Rs. 5 for a similar offence. The accused did not admit this and said he might have been drunk at the time. He was given a week's rigorous imprisonment.—Isaac, with three previous convictions for possessing unlicensed cocaine, was again charged before Mr. Kemp for possessing 32 grains of cocaine without a license. As soon as the accused saw some constables he feigned sleep. The accused said somebody had placed the cocaine near his head where the packets were found. He also said the place he was found with the cocaine was the haunt of cocaine eaters and sellers. He admitted three previous convictions. He was given three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY SADHUS.

Before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, a man named Ram Rajan, a Gosain of Ujjain aged about 40, was charged with the theft of a piece of bordered cloth worth Rs. 1-3. The accused was dressed as a Sadhu (ascetic) with a big bag hanging by his neck. He went to a chawl and finding a new piece of cloth belonging to Pandu, a domestic servant, put it into his bag and was walking away when the complainant arrested him and handed him over to the police. The accused denied his guilt but admitted one previous conviction for theft. He was given two months' rigorous imprisonment. He was then charged with possessing a stolen article, a silver anklet worth about Rs. 9. The accused said he was under the influence of ganja (hemp) and he was thrashed. It was found in his satchel, but the accused said he was wearing it and had got it made in Hyderabad (Sind) through a silversmith named Ramchandra and his son Ponowa. This case was remanded for enquiry at Hyderabad (Sind).—Another man named Rama Premasi, a Chhatri, was charged with stealing cloth worth Rs. 7 belonging to a young Hindu student named Ranjit Lal Lachmidas living in a chawl in Hathisari Lane. On Monday at 2 p.m., the accused, fantastically dressed as a Sadhu, entered the student's room and put the cloth into his begging bag. He was detected and chased. He ran down a lane but was arrested and handed over to the police. Accused pleaded "guilty" and said he was under the influence of charas (an opium preparation). His case was remanded for proof of previous convictions (if any). He had numerous garlands of beads in his bag, but the Police said he was not a Sadhu at all.

THEFT BY A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

Fakir Isubji, Salt department Serang, was charged before Mr. Kemp with stealing two brass rods belonging to Government. The accused said he bought them from a Bori shopkeeper named Abdul Hossin in the market and had put two knobs on them for use in a mosque. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A GOLD BANGLE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Dastur, Inspector Shaw placed one Karamali Kadarali, with having on the 29th September, 1912, committed the theft of a gold bangle, the property of Abdool Sakoor.

The accused was boarding with the complainant. He removed the bangle from a box belonging to the complainant and sold it.

The accused having pleaded guilty, the magistrate convicted and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A JUVENILE THIEF.

Mr. Lallaka, Prosecuting Inspector, B. B. C. I. Railway, then placed a juvenile aged 18, named Abdul Rahim Beddrudin, before Mr. Dastur, on a charge of being found at the Grant Road Railway station in possession of Rs. 88-7-3, the possession of which he was not able to account for.

The complainant, Akbarali Samsoodin, stated that he engaged the accused as a servant on Rs 6 a month. On the 28th October during his temporary absence, the accused removed a purse containing Rs. 90 from a coat which was hanging to a nail on the wall. The complainant noticed that the coat was not in its usual place and found that the accused had left the house. The police traced the accused to the Grant Road station where he was arrested with Rs. 88-7-3 in his possession. The accused had purchased a railway ticket for Surat.

The court having found that the accused was a juvenile below 18 years of age, and he having no relatives to take charge of him, ordered that he should be detained at the David Sassoon Reformatory for a period of three years.

A. C. I. D. PROSECUTION.

Inspector Morris, of the Criminal Investigation Department, then charged before the same magistrate, Karleshwar Purdesi and Sakharam Tukaram, with having on the 19th of September, 1912, committed theft of gold ornaments, gold mohurs, gold rings and sovereigns valued Rs. 410, the property of Matabadal Kampta.

Mr P. Godinho appeared for the complainant and Mr. Kapadia appeared for the first accused and Mr. Kanuga appeared for the second accused.

The complainant stated that he was a hawker in kerosine oil. He used to purchase his oil from the shop of the first accused. Nine days previous to the assault and robbery he had ceased dealing with the first accused. On the 19th of September, at about 5 p.m., while out on his rounds, the second accused who was a servant of the first accused called him to his master's shop. When he went to the shop the first accused seized him and dragged him into his shop. Both the accused then removed from the person of the complainant certain gold ornaments from his neck and waist, and took possession of a bag from his waist which contained gold mohurs, gold rings and sovereigns. The total value of the articles was put down at Rs. 410-10. The police having refused to take cognizance of the case, the complainant brought the case to the notice of the Commissioner, when Mr. Morris took charge of it.

The defence was that the complainant owed the first accused Rs. 300 on account of oil supplied. He had been pressed day by day for payment when an altercation took place which ended in assault. The first accused made a complaint to the police of having been assaulted by the complainant. The complainant also went to the police and lodged a complaint of assault against the first accused. The complainant did not at that time mention anything about the loss of his ornaments or gold, mohurs and sovereigns. Two hours later, the complainant came across one Bola Shivmangal, a notorious tout on whose advice the complainant went to the police and complained of the loss of the ornaments and other valuables. The police Jemadar then went to the shop of the first accused, where he was shown the ornaments in dispute, which the complainant at the instigation of Bola Shivmangal claimed as belonging to him. The defence was that the ornaments in dispute were the property of the wife of the first accused.

The evidence in the case was then led and the case adjourned.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's fleet has been recently increased by the addition of the "Paul Lecat," the largest and fastest ship yet built at the company's yards at La Ciotat and which recently made her maiden voyage from Marseilles to Colombo. She will ply from the latter port to the Far East in connection with the Company's steamers from Bombay. There is accommodation for 452 passengers in the first, second and third classes. The "cabines de luxe" each have bathrooms attached. There are 67 single berthed cabins which are spacious and roomy. There are luxurious dining, reading, drawing, and smoking rooms, and there is a "cafe terrace" and a nursery for children. An electric lift connects with the various decks. The vessel which has a speed of 17 knots, is fitted with wireless, and there is telephone communication with all parts of the ship. A newspaper is to be published at the printing office. The Company are building four more mail steamers for the Eastern service. The "Andre Leobon", which will come out next year, is a sister-ship of the "Paul Lecat," while the "Athos," "Porthos" and 'Sphinx" are similar boats.

ROAD TRAINS IN BOMBAY.

Complaint from Residents in Mazagon.

"A DANGER TO LIFE."

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to-day consideration will be given to a letter addressed to the president from a resident of Mount Road inviting attention to the use of municipal streets by a motor engine and trailors loaded with pressed cotton bales.

These pass through Mount Road on their way to a mill on the north of the island several times a day, sometimes even up to 11 p.m. The letter also remarks that the engine, with its trailers, constitutes a train let loose on the streets without any safeguard whatever, that they are a danger to life, that horses are scared by their noise and appearance, that the engine emits thick clouds of smoke, which are wafted in her bungalow, thus constituting a nuisance, that the road seems to tremble under the heavy-laden train, that the vibrations spread to houses and that children are disturbed in their sleep and frightened. The letter also remarks that it appears strange that such a vehicle should be licensed in Bombay and requesting that the Corporation may be pleased to take such action as may be within their power and that in case they are not empowered to deal with the matter the attention of the Commissioner of Police may be called to it. Adding that the grievance is felt by the whole neighbourhood and observing that the only remedy is to prohibit such vehicles traversing the streets of Bombay.

THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The Commissioner comments on this letter as follows:—

"With reference to Standing Committee Resolution No. 3501 of 18th September 1912, and Corporation Resolution No. 4033 of 14th October 1912, forwarding a letter complaining of the nuisance caused by a motor engine and trailers, I have the honour to state that the complaint refers to a traction engine and three trailer vehicles which are used by private persons for the transport of cotton. These vehicles comply with the rules for heavy motor vehicles published under Government Resolution No. 7157 of 28th December 1909, and they have been duly licensed by the Commissioner of Police. The discretion as to the use of such vehicles on the public roads lies with the Commissioner of Police.

This road train carries a load of 72 full pressed bales of cotton which is equal to the capacity of 18 bullock carts. This number of bullock carts would, with the carts and bullocks placed together as closely as possible, occupy 210 feet, while the road train only covers between 60 and 70 feet. The use of the train therefore tends to relieve the congestion of traffic. At the same time as the undivided length of over 60 feet is liable to cause an obstruction on the roadway, I shall suggest for the consideration of the Commissioner of Police that the number of trailers might be experimentally reduced to two.

As regards the nuisance of smoke complained of, this may be partially due to the present difficulty of obtaining good coal or coke and the consequent necessity of using inferior coal, which has increased the amount of smoke. I am not, however, inclined to think that this is no serious a nuisance as to render it necessary to discontinue the use of the train.

As regards the effect on the roads, the ordinary wear and tear caused by such a train is probably not greater than that which follows from the use of the number of bullock carts which it displaces. It is, however, possible that the weight of the train may do damage to Municipal pipes and sewers when they happen to be near the surface of the road and this is being carefully watched. If such appears to be the case, the owners of the train should be held responsible for the damage caused.

On the whole, I do not consider that there is sufficient ground for objecting to the use of such trains which are in full use in most European Cities and which may be of great economic use in the distribution of goods for the City. Apart from their value as rapid distributors of goods, they prevent the multiplication of carts and bullocks which it would be difficult to find room, for, in proportion to the increasing requirements of trade, with due regard to the sanitary requirements of the City. They should, however, be restricted to the broader streets only and I am in communication with the Commissioner of Police on the subject.

BOMBAY FOUNTAINS.

Grass and Foliage to take the Place of Water.

Another item set out in the agenda is a letter from the Commissioner dealing with the Floral and Wellington fountains. He writes:

"I have the honour to state that owing to the deficiency in the water supply there is little prospect of its being possible to allow the Floral and Wellington Fountains to play until the Tansa supply is duplicated. Apart from the actual consumption of water, the playing of the Fountains seriously reduces the pressure in the mains in the neighbourhood. It is, however, desirable in the absence of water to keep the appearance of the fountains pleasant and the opportunity may be taken at the same time to improve the space surrounding the Queen's Statue. It is proposed therefore to fill the basins of the fountains with rich earth, and to make banks of grass with a narrow border of carpet bedding, and with small beds for dwarf ornamental foliage plants or for flowers to hang fern baskets in the arches of the fountains and to place palm tubs where possible. Round the Queen's Statue beds of flowering and foliage shrubs should be made.

These works are estimated to cost of Rs.1,000.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

New Secretary for the Board to be Appointed.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, chairman of the Board presiding.

The chairman said that as their secretary, Mr. Shilstone, was about to proceed on leave, they should make an acting appointment. He suggested the name of Mr. Correa for the post. Mr. Correa, the chairman said, was a good accountant and the Board might try him for a few months.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla observed that if Mr. Correa gave them satisfaction, he might be fixed in that place.

The chairman said that he had asked Government to submit a list of names of officers whom they might consider suitable for the secretary's post. He was not sure when such a list was forthcoming.

Mr. Wacha remarked that the secretary should be an independent man. He should possess the abilities to guide the chairman in some cases.

It was resolved to grant leave to Mr. Shilstone, as applied for, subject to sanction by Government.

EX-NEWSBOY AS MAYOR.

A romantic story is associated with the selection as next Mayor of Nottingham of Mr. Thomas Ward, for eight years a well-known Liberal councillor. He was one of a family of 15, and was born 54 years ago in the worst slum of the city. His father was a framesmith, earning 18s. a week, and at the age of 7, the future Mayor began to earn his living by selling newspapers, and was afterwards sent into the Hull fishing service. When 19, he succumbed to the Australian gold fever, and became a Government emigrant. He found Sydney swarming with starving men, and promptly worked his passage to San Francisco. Thence he tramped across the United States to New York, a distance of 3,000 miles, finally working his passage back to England, ending his hunt for fortune as he started it, penniless. He found fortune later in his native city as a yeast merchant starting in the business he now owns as a porter. On his way across the States he hid himself in a railway wagon from which he could not escape, and lay five nights and four days without food or water. He was found senseless and almost dead.

THE WEATHER.

Cyclonic Storm in the South of the Bay.

BREAK IN THE RAINFALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 29.

A cyclonic storm has formed in the south of the Bay and appears moving towards the Madras coast.

Rainfall has been fairly general in south-east Madras and Mysore, local in Lower Burmah. No fall of as much as one inch has occurred anywhere.

Forecast:—Rainfall will probably appear on Madras coast.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 29th Oct., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in excess except in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Mainpuri and Cawnpore. Minimum temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division; night temperature is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and north Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect at Indore and Ahmedabad. Maximum temperature is generally in excess; the minimum is above-normal at Dwarka and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual in the southern and western districts. Night temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north Konkan and moderately clouded in the south Konkan. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in south Hyderabad, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect.

"General Remarks.—There has been a considerable decrease in the rainfall in the south of Peninsula; Cochin, Coimbatore and Colombo are the only stations reporting rainfall of importance to-day. Seas have become moderate at Madras and the unsettled conditions in the south of the Bay of Bengal appear to be developing into a storm off that station.

Fairly general rain is likely on the Coromandel Coast and some showers in the Madras Deccan, Carnatic, Mysore and Malabar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 29th October, was 29·942 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAJKOT FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Rajkot Civil Station Famine Relief Committee, in compliance with a Resolution have submitted an "ad interim" report of the Famine Relief operations of the Committee up to the 31st August, 1912, as a complete report cannot be yet made in view of the fact that gratuitous and partial relief to poorer residents of the Civil Station is still continued.

In it they say:—The total expenses of all kinds of relief till the end of August, amounted to Rs. 8,290-5-2, inclusive of the cost of the Cattle Camp. This figure does not include the gifts of grass made by the Junagadh and Thana-Devli States, which may be valued at Rs. 3,750. Thus the total expenditure on famine relief in the Civil Station inclusive of the value of the aforesaid grass comes to Rs. 12,040-5-2, which may be classified as under:—Human relief, Rs. 2,397-1-1; cattle relief, Rs. 9,643-4-1; (a) cattle camp, Rs. 8,507-8-7; (b) cheap fodder shop, Rs. 1,135-11-6. Total Rs. 12,040-5-2.

It is not for us to enter here into an examination of the several causes which made the last famine not half so direful as the famine of 1899-1900. Suffice it to say that there was practically very little human distress and fortunately no case of starvation in the Civil Station or round-about owing to the efficient administration of well-organized charity. Wages did not fall and cases of theft did not increase; nor was average mortality in the Civil Station affected by the famine conditions. One fact which was pre-eminently brought to our notice in the administration of relief was that agriculturists were not the only persons who were dependent on cattle, but that many persons of small means including peons, swars, policemen, were mainly dependent on their milch cattle for their livelihood. Thus the money spent in cattle preservation was indirectly spent in human relief. If cattle can be saved in a famine, much of human distress would disappear. It is easy to import grain, as India being a continent, a famine is confined to a part only, but it is difficult to import fodder, in spite of Railway facilities. We would, therefore, recommend (1) that as far as possible, cattle should not be sent to jungles as they do not thrive there. (The graziers who returned from the Gir lost more than half their cattle.) (2) that there should be a large storage of grass in good years as a provision against a famine.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Owing to the scarcity of rain in the districts of Panchmahals, Gujarat, and Kathiawar, a Famine Relief Fund was opened by me on the 28th November, 1911, to render help to cattle, peasants, poor people, and respectable middle-class families who had become helpless on account of Famine. This Fund was closed on the 21st September, 1912. A total sum of Rs. 20,421-9-11 was subscribed in this Fund by people of every race and creed, Hindus, Parsees, Mahomadans, Christians, etc., the receipt of which in detail, has been published from time to time in newspapers.

A short summary of the help rendered by me while in Bombay, and during my tour in the districts of Panchmahals, Gujarat, and Kathiawar is given below:—

ACCOUNT.

To the Central Famine Relief Fund.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1st February, 1912	1,000	0	0
8th March, 1912	1,000	0	0
27th March, 1912	500	0	0
2nd April, 1912	1,000	0	0
11th April, 1912	500	0	0

PANCHMAHAL.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cattle Relief	1,570	0	0
Clothes for helpless families	1,471	0	0
Corn	2,830	0	9
Wells	270	0	0
Weavers	300	0	0

GUJARAT.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cattle Relief	565	0	0
Corn for poor families	1,774	12	0
Clothes for poor families	544	4	0

KATHIAWAR.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cattle Relief	566	4	0
Corn for helpless families	4,245	10	0
Clothes for helpless families	1,331	2	0
Money orders to respectable families	150	0	0
Balance Rs.	280	0	2
Total Rs.	20,421	9	11

Help is still being sent from the balance.

MRS. JAMNABAI N. SAKAL.

THE LATE KING EDWARD.

Reply to Sir Sidney Lees by Mr. Edward Legge.

"LE METIER D'ETRE ROI."

THE biography of King Edward VII, by Sir Sidney Lee, in the supplementary volume of the Dictionary of National Biography which appeared at the beginning of June, attracted much attention at the time owing to its outspokenness and its critical analysis of the late monarch's ability and character, an analysis which was in striking contrast with contemporary opinion as expressed in other biographical memoirs. A very pointed reply to Sir Sidney Lee appears in the "Fortnightly Review" for October.

The author of the reply is Mr. Edward Legge, and his article is entitled "King Edward VII:—his Character and his Personality." Mr. Legge is frankly an admirer of King Edward, and he accepts unreservedly, and as a "chose jugee," the judgment given in the Press that "he was a great King, one of the greatest in history." He deals with the misunderstandings which prevailed at the beginning of the late King's reign, and shows how little foundation there was for the impression that King Edward was a man of only mediocre capacity.

Mr. Legge gives a number of hitherto unrecorded incidents in the King's career in proof of his estimate of the monarch's character. One of these refers to the efforts made by King Peter of Servia to obtain the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Great Britain. To the Russian and Italian Ambassadors, who conveyed the Servian King's desire, King Edward, according to Mr. Legge, replied in the following terms:—

I regret very much indeed that I cannot comply with your suggestions. The assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga on the 2nd June, 1903, was so terrible that it made a deep impression on public opinion in England. Public opinion has not yet recovered from the shock, and would certainly not approve of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Servia, and you know well that I and my Government must take into account the public opinion of our country. And besides this reason I have another, so to say, a personal reason. "Mon metier a moi est d'etre Roi." King Alexander was also, by his metier, un Roi. As you see, we both longed to the same guild as labourers or professional men. I cannot be indifferent to the assassination of a member of my profession, or, if you like, a member of my guild. We should be obliged to shut up our business if we, the Kings, considered the assassination of kings as of no consequence at all. I regret, but you see that I cannot do what you wish me to do.

FRIENDLY ACTS TO THE PRESS.

Further incidents told by the writer give evidence of King Edward's thoughtfulness for others and kindliness. On the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia it had been decided to shut out the newspaper representatives, but the representation of the English special correspondents to the then Prince of Wales produced a revocation of the Imperial order. Another illustration of the royal consideration for journalists is the case which is quoted here of a young reporter having a special message conveyed to him through his editor testifying to the satisfaction of the Prince and Princess of Wales at the manner in which the journalist had described ceremonies in which they were concerned.

A number of Sir Sidney Lee's statements are taken in detail and refuted. Thus the Dictionary reference to the poverty of the King's reading is denied, not only on the evidence of King Edward's own statement, but also on the authority of Professor Vambery, who writes:—

Not only did I find him often reading serious works, but I know he mastered their contents and frequently applied historical citations in support of his political views. He was thoroughly informed about England's position in Asia; he knew the intricacies of Indian policy, and if discretion did not bridle my pen, I could quote passages from his conversation destined to be given as advice to Sultan Abdul Hamid which would justly astonish the most shrewd diplomatist. His political achievements evidenced more sagacity than the most splendid speeches of crowned heads. King Edward's diplomatic skill, great tact, and sound judgment have been universally admitted, and nothing was more delightful than to see how he charmed with his conversation all classes of society—noblemen, diplomatists, artists, scholars, and industrials. All were astonished at his experience and knowledge of the most varied branches of society.

RELATIONS WITH THE KAISER.

It is incontrovertible, says Mr. Legge, referring to letters in his possession, that parts of the Dictionary memoir caused much pain to persons for whom the King had the greatest affection. It is possible, however, that in his desire to combat Sir S. Lee's indiscretion Mr. Legge may be considered to have fallen into the same error himself. The Dictionary says of King Edward's relations with the German Emperor: "Despite the King's affection for his nephew, short seasons of domestic variance between the two were bound to recur." To this Mr. Legge replies:—

In reality the personal relations of King and Kaiser lapsed into comparative calm only when they were apart from one another. By means of letters it was always possible, by the form of correspondence, to re-establish a passable "modus vivendi." But even this passable harmony was repeatedly interrupted by the carrying backwards and forwards of messages through which King Edward was invariably a passive sufferer; the restlessness, the eccentricity, and the unaccountability of the nephew being a constant source of irritation to the long-suffering uncle. . . . The Emperor's criticisms of his uncle's private life and of his associates, his intimate friends, were calculated to cause the ire and resentment of King Edward for such splenetic outbursts directed against a man of the King's deep-feeling nature could not be forgotten between sunrise and sunset.

A GREAT WHIG LADY.

A notable link with the past has been severed by the death of the Dowager Countess of Cork and Orrery, which occurred at 40, Charles-street, W., in her 84th year. Lady Cork was the last of the great Whig ladies whose social gifts gave them an important place in the political history of the Victorian age. Lady Emily Charlotte De Burgh was born on October 19, 1828, three years after the Marquessate of Clanricarde had been revived in her father's favour. She was thus the sister of the present Marquess. Her marriage to Lord Dungarvan took place in 1853, and the story goes that one of her most magnificent presents was the joint gift of all those who had vainly aspired to her hand. A few years after the marriage her husband succeeded to the earldoms of Cork and Orrery. He was a Whig and a great landowner in Somerset, where was his seat of Marston Bigott; and for a full generation he seemed to be an indispensable member of every Liberal Ministry, always holding the office of either Master of the Horse or Master of the Buckhounds. Queen Victoria is reported to have observed that the English aristocracy possessed no better example of a mother than the wife of her Master of the Buckhounds. Lady Cork, says the "Times," wrote occasional papers in reviews and magazines, chiefly about that polite world of which she was one of the last survivors; she also published a small volume, "Memories and Thoughts," in 1886. Here she carried out the curious idea of celebrating her intimate friends—including Lady Palmerston, Lady Holland, Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Canning, Lord Houghton, Delane, and Abraham Hayward—in verse. She addresses George Eliot as "so tender, true, so almost pure," while of Delance she remarks:—

While many preached this doctrine small,
"March with the Times, or you must fall,"
He like no other in the land
Made the Times march, with wave of hand!

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MAIL NOTES.

SOLDIER AND PASTOR, TOO.

The Rev. Grey Hazlerigg, a noted preacher and Strict Baptist, has died at Leicester in his 95th year. He was the son of Sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, 11th baronet, and his ancestor was a great friend and confident of Cromwell, there being a legend that Cromwell slept at Noseley the night before the battle of Naseby. Mr. Hazlerigg had a remarkable career. He was educated privately and at Eton, and afterwards went to Cambridge, but he failed to obtain his degree. He joined the 48th Regiment of Foot in 1837 (now the 1st Batt. of the Northamptonshire Regiment), kissed the hand of William IV, at St. James's Palace, and at the accession of Queen Victoria, he carried the colours through Manchester and Salford. While in Ireland with his regiment he resigned through deep religious convictions, but whilst studying for the Church, he threw in his lot with the Strict Baptists and became a minister at Leicester in 1848. He preached at Leicester till quite recently, and when 94 years of age he said to a correspondent "I would not be out of harness for anything; I should be sorry to be laid aside." Mr. Hazlerigg was well known all over England. He was born on March 13 1818, at Noseley Hall, Leicestershire.

ROYAL UNDERGRADUATES.

Dr. Charles F. Harford contributes to the "Times" his recollections of Prince Albert Victor as an undergraduate at Cambridge:—"I entered Trinity as an undergraduate in the same term," he says, "and actually signed my name in the books of the University immediately after his Royal Highness. The Prince lived a most secluded life, dined at the High Table with the fellows, and I remember that a series of illustrations which appeared in the "Illustrated London News" at the time were so indicrous as indicating the artificial life that the Prince followed that they were reproduced almost as they stood in the pages of "Punch." I only once remember to have seen him in the Union, and that was on the occasion of the historic meeting which took place in the Union Society's rooms to debate the question as to whether the University football teams should wear the 'full blue'. On that occasion no special place could be reserved for him, and he got into the crowd of men outside the hall, where he had to stand and evidently enjoyed this taste of freedom. Others may perhaps correct my recollections, but I believe that this is substantially accurate, and venture to think that the proposed arrangements for the Prince of Wales are much to be preferred.

OVERCROWDED PEOPLE.

The housing problem was the chief subject of discussion at the closing meeting of the Miners' Federation conference at Swansea, when a resolution calling for legislation on the matter was carried unanimously. Mr. Samuel Roebuck, (Yorkshire) said one-third of the people were overcrowded. In London alone over 800,000 people were living under scandalous housing conditions, and the state of affairs in the provinces was not much better. In every great centre people were living in veritable hells. (Hear, hear.) "We talk about the after-life, about the golden street and the Heaven to which, I hope, all of us can aspire, but I think it should be the duty of all of us to see to it that our people that when they get to the New Jerusalem they will be able to enjoy and appreciate it." How was it possible for people to develop robust character when they only had such dwellings as were found in Leeds, Sheffield, Northumberland, Cumberland, and in not only the old, but the newly developed mining fields. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Walter Taylor, (Yorkshire), said in his county they had not a few instances of four families of 20 people living in four rooms. Mr. Winstone, (South Wales), said one of the chief speakers at the Church Congress deplored the fact that the birth-rate was declining. One could only wish that the people who were so extremely anxious about the birth-rate would turn their attention to the enormous death-rate of this country. One million children were born in this country every year, but no fewer than 137,000 die before they are 12 months old. During the last seven years, 10,000 miners have been sent to Eternity, but during the same period no fewer than 959,000 children have died under 12 months old. Steps must be taken to improve housing, and so remove this stigma on the British nation.

"THE GREAT EJECTMENT."

To celebrate "the great ejectment" of 1662, when 2,000 clergymen of the National Church gave up their livings rather than accept the Book of Common Prayer as required by the Act of Uniformity, special services were held yesterday at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. Principal Selbie, preaching in the afternoon, said the Church was the better for the persecutions of the days of the ejectment, and they were suffering to-day, because some of them were wearing purple and fine linen, because some high places were being opened and because disabilities were being removed. It was almost as though they had nothing to fight for, and as though everyone was anxious to get into the front place and show his prestige and power. A procession of about 500 people was afterwards formed in Fleet-lane, and, headed by the Rev. F. B. Meyer and other ministers, marched to the spot in Smithfield where, in the days of Queen Mary, reformers suffered martyrdom by burning at the stake. The processionists gathered around the table which, let into the wall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, states that near that spot "John Rogers, John Bradford, John Philpot, and other servants of God suffered death by fire for the faith of Christ in the years 1555, 1556, and 1557." The processionists bared their heads in front of the memorial in respect to the memory of the martyrs, and the Rev. George Eayrs, of Bristol, gave a short address. Speaking at the evening meeting, Sir Albert Spicer made an amusing slip. He had been speaking

DECREASING MENTAL AND PHYSICAL FORCE.

Depressing fills the mind, and despair is apt to take possession of the soul of the man or woman who feels that he is losing mental and physical force.

Difficult as it is to convince such sufferers, there is every reason why they should get perfectly well if they will only remember that Nature can always be helped to overcome the effects of weakness and disease.

What is needed under such conditions is digestible and concentrated nourishment to increase the strength and stimulate the body's recuperative powers. In discussing foods of this character, a distinguished physician writes in *The General Practitioner*: "Amongst the many preparations I have tried, I find Sanatogen reaches more nearly the ideal than among any other easily-absorbable, concentrated, nutritious food preparations." Another doctor, writing in *The Medical Press and Circular*, states: "Sanatogen constitutes one of the most powerful weapons ever placed in the hands of the medical profession. It acts as a powerful stimulant to the nervous system, and the wonders brought about by it are no less manifold than amazing."

Sanatogen, which can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars, also nourishes the whole physical organism, producing a sensation of vigour, energy and vitality which are as refreshing as they are full of hope for those who have felt that their mental power was growing less and their bodily strength was diminishing.

As Lady Henry Somerset, the distinguished social reformer, states: "When the body is subjected to a course of Sanatogen, the invigorated nerves are braced up to a more healthy tone, and the whole human machinery is made fit for fulfilling its functions in the most perfect manner."

ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.

Executive Council for the United Provinces.

Subject to the sanction of Parliament, a further step is likely to be taken shortly, says the "Times," in the association of the people of India with the executive administration, which was the object of the great reforms of Lord Morley and Lord Minto. Sir James Meston has now assumed the Lieutenant-Governorship of the United Provinces of Agra and Oude, in succession to Sir John Hewett. During his furlough to this country in the summer he discussed with the authorities of the India Office the question of the creation of an executive council for the provinces, and is understood to have expressed opinions favourable to the reform. There is reason to believe that arrangements are being made to provide such a council for his assistance at the earliest practicable date, and that the question of the selection of an Indian as well as of two English civilian members has been under consideration.

It may be recalled that when the Indian Councils Act of 1909 was under discussion the House of Lords threw out Clause 3, giving the Governor-General in Council power to create, by proclamation executive councils in the lieutenant-governorships. The Lords only assented to the restoration of the clause in a modified form, which provided that, except in the case of Bengal (the Lieutenant-Governor of which had expressed his readiness to inaugurate the change) before any such proclamation was made a draft thereof shall be laid before each House of Parliament for not less than sixty days during the session of Parliament, and if before the expiration of that time an address is presented to his Majesty by either House of Parliament against the draft or any part thereof, no further proceedings shall be taken thereon without prejudice to the making of any new draft.

The creation of the council in Bengal was followed within a few months by the Durbar announcements, under which the Bengal Presidency, including Eastern Bengal, has been raised to the status of a governorship, while Behar and Orissa has been made a separate charge the Lieutenant-Governor being provided with an executive council, in order that the political privileges the new province enjoyed while it was part of Bengal should not be taken away. In the Government of India Act of the present session power was taken to create the council for Behar and Orissa without regard to the proviso for laying the draft proclamation before Parliament quoted above. Some exception was taken to this course by Lord Curzon, and Lord MacDonnell, former Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, intimated that he did not waver in the least in his opposition to creating executive councils for the lieutenant-governorships. But in the special circumstances of the case the clause was not challenged by the submission of an amendment.

One of the objections made by Lord Curzon was that we should be presented with the absurd spectacle of "one of the most backward provinces of India" being given council government, while side by side, with it there were most enlightened provinces with a Lieutenant-Governor and no executive council. The anomaly is, of course, particularly noticeable in the case of the United Provinces, which are bordered on the east by the Behar. While there is no great difference in the areas of the two lieutenant-governorships, that of Behar and Orissa being indeed somewhat the larger, the United Provinces have a population of more than 47,000,000 as compared with about 35,000,000 in the new province. The Royal Commission on Decentralisation, when sitting in the United Provinces in February 1908, heard evidence from several leaders of Indian thought in favour of the erection of an executive council. There was little official evidence on the subject, but in the course of the debates upon the Indian Councils Act of 1909 it became known that Sir John Hewett, the Lieutenant-Governor, was opposed to the change.

If the draft proclamation passes through the ordeal of sixty days in which it can be vetoed by either House of Parliament, the executive council will come into being, and there will remain only two lieutenant-governorships without councils—that of the Punjab, with a population of some 20,000,000 and that of Burma with a population of 12,000,000.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Month.		HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
		h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.
Oct.						
30	m	1 42	28 5	m	7 30	19 10
		1 24 a	26 0		7 22 a	15 8
31	m	2 34	27 10	m	8 19	20 6
		2 14 a	25 2		8 8 a	16 7
Nov.						
1	m	3 30	27 1	m	9 30	21 0
		3 15 a	24 4		9 11 a	17 9
2	m	4 44	26 6	m	11 35	20 10
		4 45 a	23 11		10 35 a	18 10
3	m	5 58	26 4	m	0 55 a	19 10
		6 22 a	24 3			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 30 (Wednesday)	„ 6h 38m	„ 6h 7m
„ 31 (Thursday)	„ 6h 39m	„ 6h 7m
Nov.		
„ 1 (Friday)	„ 6h 39m	„ 6h 6m
„ 2 (Saturday)	„ 6h 39m	„ 6h 6m
„ 3 (Sunday)	„ 6h 40m	„ 6h 5m

PHASES OF THE MOON—Last Quarter, Nov. 2nd 9h. 7·6m. a.m.; New Moon, 8th 7h. 34·8m. a.m.; First Quarter, 17th, 4h. 33·1m. a.m. Full Moon, 24th, 9h. 42·2m. p.m.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The title printed weekly at the head of this column has been in common enough use in recent times writes the "Manchester Guardian." During the early part of this year Mr. Andrew Lang was contributing an article with that heading to the "Star" of Johannesburg; Mr. Clement Shorter used to write a "Books and Bookmen" article to the London paper of the same name; there was a "Books and Bookmen" column in the late and, in the country of its origin, much lamented "Scottish Review", while in America, there is being advertised a collection of literary essays by Ian Maclaren called "Books and Bookmen." A designation which has been found useful in so many different quarters owes, no doubt, its vogue, and perhaps its very existence, to the title of Mr. Lang's book of 1886, a new and dainty edition of which has just been issued for the delight of all who appreciate what is good in the literature of our time.

The re-editing for a new edition of "Books and Bookmen" seems to have been one of the last literary undertakings upon which its author was engaged, and as one turns over the familiar pages one thinks of many things. There is not one of the essays that has now something of the charm of the Mr. Lang who had not yet kissed the cold lips of the Muse of history. Even if it is only an old binding of an ornate title-page that is being described "cheerfulness is continually breaking in," and in the adaptation of Asselineau's "Bookman's Purgatory" the author is not far short of his best. The charm would not be there, if Lange had not had a great deal of the congenital collector in him, and this volume, along with its precursor "The Library," exhibit so thoroughly acquired a knowledge of the subject as to indicate upon his part a determination to make the production of literature of this order one of his "specialities." Why he did not do so is revealed in a sentence of the new preface. There he tells us that he gave up collecting for the same reason for which he gave up angling—he could neither "capture rare books for a song (of sixpence) nor catch trout on a level with his ambition." In other words, his difficulty was chiefly the economic one. Now that is a difficulty that will go on increasing, and in the future the literary man and the collector will be found going different ways. It was all very well even only a few decades ago to collect rare editions when the only competitors in the salerooms were private individuals. But in these days richly endowed institutions—libraries and museums—are as keenly on the look-out as any private collector, and once a rare book is imprisoned in an institutional collection it never comes on the market again. Valuable editions, therefore, are becoming fewer in number and proportionately more expensive, while simultaneously there has appeared the American millionaire, who not only directly augments the prices by the large sums he is willing to give, but does so indirectly also by bequeathing on his death his collection to some one of the great universities of his land.

The cry concerning English poetry, "Actum est," it is "all up" with it, is heard once more. This time it comes from a correspondent of one of the weeklies who is entitled to consideration, not for his theory of the necessary correlation in any age of the fortunes of the drama and those of poetry in general, but because he shows his interest in modern poetry in the most substantial way. Evidently one who, in these days, spends annually £6 on contemporary verse is entitled to have an opinion on the subject, and his opinion is that we have fallen upon a "fallow period", in other words, that English poetry, for the time being at any rate, is spent. It may be admitted that the state of poetry at the present time is peculiar. It is not that there is any lack of poets, for England is once more a nest of singing birds; there is even a sale for poetry not to be explained by the ironic theory that so many people write poetry nowadays that they buy books of verse to see what other people are doing. What there is a lack of is notable writers the quality as well as the quantity of whose work gives the world assurance of their poetic greatness. One may even notice, that in reviews, when critics come to mention representative poets of our time, no two ever give the same list, and, as often as not, no single name is common to both lists. Now of this phenomenon there are two interpretations between which one who does not feel himself powerfully appealed to by any of the poets of to-day will choose, according to his temperament. One is that of the correspondent in question, that the vein of English poetry has petered out. It would not be wonderful if this were the case. No nation, however vigorous, could go on producing until the end of time such a brilliant and uninterrupted series of great poets as the nineteenth century did. Sooner or later a pause must come, and, say our friends, it has come at last and in good earnest. The other is that within the last decade or two, English poetry has turned a sharp corner. The new writers are working after new ideals, so that those whose conceptions of poetry were formed during the reign of an older school cannot quite enter into their spirit. There is not, perhaps, much to choose between those two explanations, but one may be inclined to accept the more optimistic by the general reflection that nothing could be commoner than for one to underestimate the intellectual greatness of the age in which he lives. We now consider the age of Keats as one of the most distinguished in our literary history, yet this is how Keats himself wrote of it:—

The count
Of mighty poets is made up; the scroll
Is folded by the Muses; the bright roll
In Apollo's hand; our dazed eyes
Have seen a new tinge in the western skies:
The world has done its duty. Yet, oh yet,
Although the sun of posey is set,
These lovers did embrace.

With this expression of opinion compare that of his contemporary Shelley. "In spite of the low-thoughted envy," writes Shelley, "which would undervalue contemporary merit, our own will be a memorable age in intellectual achievements, and we live among such philosophers and poets as surpass beyond comparison any who have appeared since the last national struggle for civil and religious liberty." In this case it was the optimist who was right.

The question has recently been under discussion whether her sex is a bar to the popularity of the lady novelist, and although it is easy to say that in our own time neither reviewer nor reader cares a straw whether a novel has been written by a man or by a woman so long as it is a good novel, yet such a prejudice as that indicated must at one time have existed. The consciousness of it led the Brontes and, at a later date, to clearheaded a woman as Mrs. Harrison to adopt epicene pseudonyms, and the "Mikado" must have counted upon a sympathetic following of some kind when he placed "the female novel its" (who, however, has been replaced by "the scorching motorist") upon the "list" of offenders for whom he devised ingenious punishments. On the other hand, if we have been severe with ladies who wrote fiction we have made up for it by being generally over-indulgent to our ladies who wrote poetry. Mrs. Hemans was the idol of her day, and Mrs. Grant of Laggan was only slightly exaggerating when she declared of her that she was "praised by all who read her, loved by all who praised her, and known in some degree wherever our language was spoken." Jeffrey himself laid aside his thunder bolts to praise her in the Edinburgh Review, but who remembers now anything of hers except a few lyrics? "L. E. L." had a like fate. She was, Mr. Saintsbury says, the most popular poet of the period elapsing between the death of Byron and the rise of Tennyson; yet someone grimly says that she remains "a landmark in the history of popular taste in literature and its vagaries." Then came Mrs. Browning, and the name of the authoress of the "Sonnets from the Portuguese can never be negligible in English literature, but her place in critical opinion to-day is very different from that which it held when Poe, in his large hearted way, dedicated "with the most enthusiastic admiration and with the most sincere esteem" his collected poems "to the noblest of her sex." Indeed, England seems to have been in danger of hailing each poetess, as she arose as the greatest of English poetesses, and then, after her death, suffering her quietly to drop.

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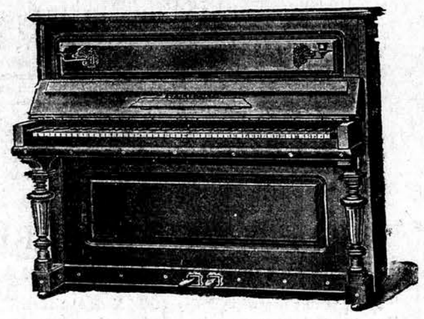
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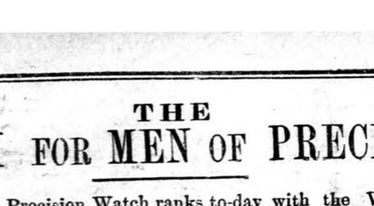
FLEXIBLE  SOLES

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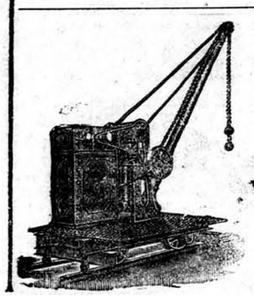

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